

# THE ATHENÆUM

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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 12. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**KING'S COLLEGE, London.**—THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURES, AND ARTS, and of ARCHITECTURE, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 23rd January.

Further information may be obtained at the Secretary's Office. Students may reside in the houses of Gentlemen connected with the College. A prospectus will be forwarded by post upon application to the Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.  
Dec. 23, 1843.

**KING'S COLLEGE, London.**—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

—THE COURSE for the Matriculated Students will RECOMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 23rd of January.

DIVINITY.—The Rev. the Principal and the Rev. the Chaplain, MATHEMATICS.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Tutor, Rev. J. A. Cook, M.A.

CLASSICS.—Professor the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Tutor, Rev. J. Brewer, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Professor the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.

The Classes for private instruction in the Hebrew, Oriental, and Modern Foreign Languages, under the direction of Professors M. Cam. Forbes, Dr. Brasseur, Bernays, Rossetti, and De Villalobos, will also be resumed on the same day.

Chambers are provided for matriculated Students desirous of residing in the College; and some of the Professors and Gentlemen connected with the College receive Students into their houses.

Further information may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.  
Dec. 1843.

**ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—The LABORATORY for WORKING PUPILS, in KING'S COLLEGE, will be RE-OPENED, after the recess, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1844.

Gentlemen are instructed in the arts of ORGANIC and INORGANIC ANALYSIS, and are directed in the conduct of chemical operations generally, according to their selection of subjects, under the superintendence of Professor DANIELL and Dr. MILLER.

The Laboratory is open from ten to four o'clock, and the terms of admission for the month, the term, or the whole season, may be learnt upon application in the Laboratory.

**KING'S COLLEGE, London.**—SCHOOL.

—THE FIRST TERM will begin on TUESDAY, the 30th January, when new Pupils will be admitted.—Further information may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.  
Dec. 23, 1843.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.**—JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Under the Government of the Council of the College, Head Master, THOMAS H. KEY, A.M.

The School will RE-OPEN for the next Term on TUESDAY, the 16th of January, 1844. The Year is divided into three Terms; Fee for each Term, 5s. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past Nine to three-quarters past Three. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading; Writing; the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, natural and artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy and Drawing.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Council.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
December 26, 1843.

**ANATOMY APPLIED TO THE FINE ARTS.**

J. H. ROGERS, Esq., (Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School,) will DELIVER his SECOND COURSE of LECTURES, illustrated by recent Dissections and Living Models, at the Artists' Society, Clapton-street, Fitzroy-square, to commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17, at half-past Eight o'clock.

By permission of the Society, a limited number of Tickets for the Course will be issued. For prospectuses and terms apply to the Artists' Colonnen, or to the Hon. Sec., Joseph J. Jenkins, Esq., No. 3, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

**EDUCATION.**—HOWELL HOUSE, STAMFORD HILL, MIDDLESEX.—At this Establishment YOUNG GENTLEMEN are EDUCATED on plans founded on the principles successfully practised by PESTALOZZI and DE FELLENEBERG. The most assiduous attention is bestowed on the culture of the feelings, the development of the mental faculties, and the general improvement of the health and physical capabilities. Knowledge is rendered in its simplest form, and every exertion is made to render its acquirement a source of pleasure and a means of further progress in virtue and intelligence.

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**CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside.**—Established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London. Head Master—the Rev. G. W. Mortimer, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.

This SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next term on TUESDAY, the 16th of January. The Year is divided into three Terms, for the first of which the term fee is 12s. The general course of instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, and Mathematics. Persons desirous of entering their sons to obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the Foundation Scholarships and bursaries to the Universities which are attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of ten and four.

THOS. BREWER, Secretary.

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**EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.**—PORTSCUOTE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.—The Pupils of MR. RAYMOND DE VERICOUR will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 24th inst.—Prospectus sent upon application.—References of the first order.

**EDUCATION.**

A YOUNG LADY, residing with her parents at Camberwell, is desirous of meeting with two or three LITTLE GIRLS TO EDUCATE with her sister, to whom she offers superior advantages, having made education, character, and disposition her particular study, and been several years on the continent. She is a member of the Established Church, and trusts she is capable of imparting sound knowledge founded upon true principles. This is particularly addressed to parents and guardians seeking the combination of the useful with the ornamental. Prospectuses and particulars will be forwarded in reply to letters addressed, pre-paid, to C. J., care of Mr. Parker, 45, West Street; or Wetherley's Library, Beckenham.

**PRIVATE PUPIL.**—A CLERGYMAN, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving six Pupils into his private school, distant from London, would be glad to FILL A VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose education or health may require more than common attention. Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C., Post Office, Hampton Court, Middlesex, will be forwarded to him.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, GOTHIC HALL, Enfield, Middlesex.**—T. WEARE, Son and Successor to the Rev. W. Weare.—T. WEARE respectfully informs his friends and those parents who are desirous of combining domestic comfort and liberal education with a sound and useful education, that he receives PUPILS on his usual moderate terms. References:—Rev. J. J. Davies, Tottenham; Rev. T. Bourne, A.B., near Hincley; D. McNeil, Esq., Stock Exchange; and the Parents of the Pupils. No Day Scholars are admitted. Accommodation for Parlour Boarders. The present Vacation terminates on the 15th instant.

**EDUCATION, near Claremont, Surrey.**—A select number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from Six to Fourteen years of age, are qualified for professional and mercantile pursuits, as well as for Discombe and the other Colleges, by a married clergyman, who has resided at Esher upwards of 20 years, and whose connections and arrangements are generally and liberally known. Pupils under twelve years of age are gentlemen; above twelve, 4s. guineas. Cards with Mrs. Nash, 15, Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square; G. Griffith, Esq., 23, Bucklebury; and J. Noble, Esq., 18, Upper Bedford-place.

**MATHEMATICAL TUITION.**—A Gentleman, resident in London, of acknowledged ability as a Mathematician, and one of the first writers of his year at Cambridge, is open to RECEIVE PUPILS in any department of Mathematics. For name and address inquire at the Printing Office of R. Taylor, Esq., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

**SELECT FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT** near the Regent's Park, conducted by English Protestant Ladies, who have been educated at the French Colleges, and speak the language with the purity and fluency of the higher class of Parisians, and are thus enabled to secure to their Pupils the advantages which are generally to be alone obtained in a residence in Paris. Terms, 10s. Guineas per annum, including French and Music, taught by the Principals. Eminent Professors attend on the usual terms. Mrs. Dean, 10, Red Lion-square, will furnish references and Prospectuses.

**THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY** MONS. MAHOT and DE BEAUVOIS (from Paris), at 35, Lombard-street, City, and at 45, York-street, Covent Garden. Attendance, for ladies, from 11 in the morning till 3; for Gentlemen, from 4 in the evening till 11. M. de B.'s course of lessons, especially intended for persons who propose visiting the Continent next season, is now being formed; it will end in July next, and the terms are 2l. 2s. Further particulars are given in M. de B.'s Prospectus, which may be had at either of his classrooms.

N.B. M. de Beauvois's original System, "French in Four Months," is published by Souter & Law, 131, Fleet-street, and sold by all booksellers. Price 9d. each lesson.

This work is the most useful that has yet appeared; creditable at once for the skill of the writer, and remarkable for knowledge, acuteness, and judgment.—*The Press.*

**SCHOOL, FAMILY, and CLERICAL AGENCY, 30, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MR. HINTON, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Author of "Stenography for Schools," &c., respectfully states that he forwards the views of Principals of Schools, Families, Clergymen, Tutors, and Assistants, in any changes they may contemplate; also in the transfer of Scholastic and Clerical Property.—Mrs. Hinton, who has resided many years on the Continent, can introduce superior English and Foreign Governesses, with good references. Letters must be free.

**GRADUATION IN ARTS, &c.**—Gentlemen of liberal education and pursuits may, through the assistance of the Advertiser, obtain a Degree in any Faculty for which their previous education may have qualified them. The Exercises, amount of Fees, &c., will be concisely and in answer to all letters, giving particulars of applicant's status and education.—Address (pre-paid) to M. D., at Messrs. Nock's, Booksellers, 15, Tottenham-court New-road.

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**A PARAGRAPH**, which referred to some windows in Stoke Golding Church, was copied from the Ecclesiologist of June last, into the Athenæum of Nov. 11. The writer of that paragraph, who is the writer of this, is happily enabled to say that the report there alluded to, and there commented upon, is altogether unfounded.—no windows were taken away, nor was the church in any manner whatever defaced.

The real facts of the case were these: the windows being in such a dilapidated state that they could not be repaired, were altogether removed, and entirely new ones substituted in their stead; and as the little of stained glass there was could not be put into any form or figure, Dr. Staunton desired that it might be sent to him, he hoping to find some ingenious person to put the mutilated parts together, and designing, when this was done, to return them to Stoke Golding Church. The box, however, remained with him, unopened, for some years, till a report, seemingly similar to that which was communicated to the writer, came to the ears of the Bishop, who wrote to Dr. Staunton on the subject, expressing a wish that the glass which had been removed should be returned. This wish, it is needless to say, was instantly complied with, and the glass was returned, as desired, to the Churchwardens of Stoke Golding Church.

Upon this simple fact did misrepresentation and exaggeration concoct that story which was reported to the writer exactly as it stood; and he supposing that his informant did know the facts, and really had neither intention, nor motive to represent them, gave the report that fuller publicity which has enabled him thus positively to contradict it, and, by this brief statement, to expose the unwarrantable, and for all, upon all false reports and slanderous insinuations respecting Stoke Golding Church and its windows.

**ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.**—Whitehall, Jan. 8, 1844.

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners hereby give Notice,—

1. That the decorative works intended for Exhibition, according to the notices published in June and July, 1843, are to be sent in No. 20, King-street, St. James's-street (late the St. James's Bazaar), during the hours of ten and five on any day, Sunday excepted, during the first week in March next, when Agents will be in attendance to receive them; but no work will be received after Thursday, the 7th of March.

2. Each Exhibitor is required to send, together with his work, a letter containing his name and address, and stating the number, if more than one, of the specimens sent by him, with such descriptions of the designs, materials, or modes of execution as may be intended for publication, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. The name of the Exhibitor is also to be written on each specimen sent by him; and the specimens are to be numbered to correspond with the list or description contained in his letter.

3. The Artists or their Agents may attend to examine the works sent by them, and to restrict such drawings or paintings as may be detached from their stretching frames and rolled for the convenience of carriage.

4. No work will be allowed to be retouched after having been received, except in cases of accident, or in cases of necessity, and then only by the Artist himself.

5. Every possible care will be taken of the works sent; but in case of injury or loss, the Commissioners will not be responsible.

6. Catalogues of the Exhibition will be published.

By Command of the Commissioners,  
C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

Under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, APOLLONICON ROOMS, 101, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

**SINGING ON THE METHOD OF WILHEM, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN HULLAH.**

CLASS No. 20, for GENTLEMEN.

Will commence on FRIDAY NEXT, January 19th, 1844, at a Quarter past Six o'clock, and will meet on Tuesday and Friday Evenings.

Terms.—For the Course, or 6s. per Month (Eight Lessons); but Schoolmasters, Sunday-School Teachers, &c., will be admitted, on payment of 15s. for the Course, or 3s. per Month.

CLASS No. 31, for LADIES.

Will commence on FRIDAY, January 20th, at a Quarter before Five o'clock.

Terms.—Same as Class No. 20.

Tickets and full particulars may be obtained at the Office, 101, St. Martin's Lane.

**STUDIO or COMMITTEE ROOM, with Office or Bed-room and W. C. adjoining.—TO BE LET (Rent 100s. a year), on the Ground Floor, at No. 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, a noble, well-proportioned ROOM, suitable for an Artist or Scientific Society, with a distinct Entrance from the Vestibule. Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. Cox, Surveyor, &c. 106, New Bond-street.**

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Shortly will be published, by the same Author, Practical Observations on the Treatment of Disorders of the Heart and on Rheumatism.

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"A most engaging little volume."—*Evangelical.*

London: Grant & Griffith, successors to J. Harris, St. Paul's Churchyard.

## Sales by Auction.

## Valuable Books.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, 16th, and two following days,

**A COLLECTION OF BOOKS**, including Whittaker's Leeds, 2 vols.—Scott's Border Antiquities, 2 vols. India proofs, Russia—Bayle's Dictionary, 4 vols.—Dupin's Ecclesiastical History, with the Canons, 18 vols. in 7—Berry's Essex Pedigrees, an Heraldic Manuscript, and other Heraldic Books—Scott's Bible, 6 vols.—Hewlett's Bible, 3 vols.—Encyclopædia Britannica, with Supplement, 26 vols. Russia—Monstrelet's Chronicles, by Johns, 5 vols. Russia—Lysons' Magna Britannica, 9 vols.—Tredgold on the Steam Engine, 2 vols.—Beauties of England and Wales, 23 vols.—Mechanics Magazine, 30 vols.—Sweet's Germanisms, 5 vols.—Sweet's Florist's Guide, 2 vols.—Sweet's Cistina, or Rock Rose—Sowerby's Mineralogy, 2 vols.—Donovan's Fishes, 4 vols.—Hooper's Botanical Miscellany, 2 vols.—Burke's Commoners, 4 vols.—Broad Stone of Honour, parts 2 and 3—Arminian, or Methodist Magazine, from its commencement to 1841, 64 vols.—Modern French Works, &c.

**Valpy's Family Classical Library, and other Books, in quires.**

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on FRIDAY, 19th, An **EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, IN QUIRES**,

Including nearly 10,000 vols. of Valpy's Family Classical Library—100 Brown's Perspective, with the Copperplates—250 Spenser's Faery Queen—100 Old Bailey Experience—1,100 Manual of the History of the Middle Ages—100 Master Timothy's Bookcase—1,000 French Testament—24 Illustrated Bible—150 Williams' Academical Stenography—182 Field Book—130 National Library—60 Life of Napoleon—234 Doings in London—1,040 Johnson's Dictionary—532 Gulliver's Travels—620 Child's Harold—1,040 Baron Munchausen—738 Flora's Cabinet—Juvenile Books, &c.

## Miscellaneous Books.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on TUESDAY, 23rd, and two following days,

**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, Including the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, deceased.

## Foreign Books.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on MONDAY, 29th, and TUESDAY, 30th,

**FOREIGN THEOLOGICAL WORKS**, Including some Imported from the Continent.

## Books in Quires.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on FRIDAY, February 2, **A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, IN QUIRES**, Including some Printed at Oxford.

## Modern Books.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on TUESDAY, February 6, and two following days,

**A COLLECTION OF MODERN BOOKS**, Including the RETAIL PORTION of a BOOKSELLER, relinquishing the Business.

## Prints, Paintings, &amp;c.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, on TUESDAY, February 13, and three following days,

**A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGRAVINGS, A FEW PAINTINGS, FRAMED and GLAZED PRINTS, &c.**

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 65, Ship-street, adjoining the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of January, and following day, at 11 for 12 o'clock to a minute.

**THE LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN**, with some DUPLICATES from other Collections; in History, Biography, and Topography, Heraldry, Divinity, and Classics, and in most branches of Literature and Science, together with a selection of Modern Works in Morocco binding. Portfolios of Prints, containing rare Portraits of the Dignitaries of our Church, &c. &c. Catalogues may be had, and they will be forwarded to gentlemen sending their address.

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President.—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert having graciously honoured the Institute by becoming its Patron, the preparations for a Public Opening of the Establishment will be proceeded with as rapidly as a due regard to the completeness of the arrangements, and to the comfort and convenience of its visitors will allow.

In order to effect this, and at the same time to admit of the attendance of the noble President, and those Peers and Commoners who were among the earliest friends and supporters of the Association, the Opening will be deferred till the Meeting of Parliament; but this will make no change in the dates of the First Lecture or the First Soirée of the Season, each of which will be given on the Evenings originally announced, namely, the Lecture on the 7th of February, and the Soirée on the 15th. The Members who are now enrolled may receive their Cards of Membership by personal application to the undersigned, at the Hanover-square Rooms only (and not at the Institute, where no admissions can be granted till the regular opening between the hours of Twelve and Four, after Monday, the 12th of January, the number of One Thousand Members, being now completed.

Jan. 10, 1844. JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Resident Director.

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**CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—G. HEARL'S CHEAP CATALOGUE** is just published, and may be had GRATIS and postage free, by application to No. 18, Russell-court, Bridges-street, Covent-garden.

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## REVIEWS

*Census of the Population of Ireland in 1841.\**

AFTER a careful examination of this voluminous and important public document, we are sorry to find ourselves obliged to speak disparagingly of a work of so much labour and expense; but the closer our inspection has been, the more have we been convinced that it has been drawn up with the most culpable looseness and inaccuracy. It will probably be expected that we should produce some proofs of so serious a charge, and (although it is by no means the established practice in such cases,) we shall do so. Let us begin by remarking a few points in which the Census has greatly astonished us, and in which it is evident, *primâ facie*, that Capt. Larcom and his auxiliaries, have committed the grossest errors in their computations.

We are informed at p. 440 in the Report, that there are but 8 matrons in all Ireland! There are stated to have been in 1841, 4,155,548 women in Ireland, and we are expected to believe that only eight of the number were matrons—*credat Judæis*. These matrons are enumerated under the category of persons "ministering to charity;" but are we to be told that there are but eight Irish matrons "ministering to charity"? We have too high an opinion of the virtue of the married women of Ireland to believe it.

However, the Census gives us a result equally curious as to the number of coffin-makers in the Sister Island. According to the returns, the number of coffin-makers is exactly equal to that of matrons,—only eight! Eight makers of coffins for more than eight millions of people! The conclusion seems to be, either that a great proportion of the Irish dispense with coffins, or that coffin-making in Ireland is a flagrant monopoly. We lean to the former opinion, because a people who are generally unhoused in their life-time, may very well go uncoffined when life is over. The eight coffin-makers work probably for the "favoured few" exclusively.

The Census acquaints us that there are 1380 physicians in Ireland; no doubt a formidable array of leech-craft, and quite enough to account for the distempered condition of that unfortunate country. But then we are told that there are only five quack-doctors! What discriminating men were the Census-takers to detect the five quacks in such a host of medical practitioners! We sincerely hope the number is not greater, but we feel quite certain that, in all other parts of the world, the proportion of quacks to genuine physicians is somewhat greater than 1 in 276. In this respect Ireland is in singular good-luck. But since a Census was taken of quack-doctors, it was a pity that quacks of all kinds were not enumerated. We should have liked to know the number of political quacks and religious quacks; but perhaps the vast numbers of these species baffled the Commissioners.

We are rejoiced to find there is much less blood-sucking now in Ireland, than at former periods of her history. The dealers in leeches are only two!

It is quite incredible that there is no green-grocer in the Green Isle, but not a single green-grocer is returned.

We are told the number of play-actors, but no list of hypocrites is given, nor of clowns, buffoons, or harlequins. If the Census is faithful, this is highly creditable to our neighbours;—but we have our doubts!

The Irish washerwomen are so intensely Irish, that five of them are stated to be males!

How little trifling and child's-play there is in the part of the kingdom in question, may be inferred from the circumstance, that there are only three toy-makers. This accounts for the fact, that there is never a racket on the other side of the channel!

The Newsvenders are stated to be 176. Not one *Times-server*!

It is surprising to find 292 architects. What do they build? The people live in mud cabins, the constructors of which are hardly to be classed with Inigo Jones or Michael Angelo. But we forget the churches, the gaols, and the work-houses! The Commissioners, however, ought not to have lumped the architects together, as they have done. They should have stated, for instance, how many build on the rock, how many on the sand, &c. In like manner they give the number of sawyers, without telling us how many are top-sawyers; and the number of nailers, without distinguishing those who hit the nail on the head. This is a sorry way to take a census.

The carvers and gilders are enumerated, we cannot say whether accurately, or not; but we desire to know how many of the former are carvers of joints, and how many of the latter are gilders of pills. No information!

In returning the saddlers, the Commissioners ought surely to have stated how many, or how few, put the saddle on the right horse; and in counting the block-makers, they should have explained whether they meant to include, or exclude, university professors and schoolmasters. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the wholesale way of grouping in this loose Census.

There are said to be six figure-makers in Ireland. But we suppose those who make a figure are rather more numerous than half-a-dozen. Yet there is no return of the latter. Indeed, the Commissioners have made a sorry hand of their figures.

The ministers of Justice are alleged to amount to the prodigious number of 19,483! It is plain, if this be correct, that the quantity of justice in Ireland must be enormous. But are there no ministers of injustice? However few, they ought to have been enumerated. The Census-takers could be particular enough when they had a fancy for it; for example, when they returned the number of quack doctors.

The number of those who "minister to education" is said to be 11,381, a pretty large corps of pedagogues and governesses; and by the return of the broom-makers (500 strong) we are enabled to estimate the educational energy of the pedagogical class. The broom-makers are to the educationalists as 1 to 22.76. But surely, in every part of the world, while some people are ministering to knowledge, others are ministering no less sedulously, and no less conscientiously, to ignorance; and it was not fair, in taking the census of Ireland, to enumerate the former and omit the latter altogether.

The paper-stainers are 268: another case of lumping together classes which ought to have been carefully distinguished. How many of these paper-stainers are pamphleteers? How many are authors of polemical tracts? How many are writers of virulent or nonsensical letters in newspapers? This most expensive public document gives us no information whatever upon these points.

Why return the number of labourers in Ireland, and not the number of idlers? Are there no idlers? If there are not, the fact is truly gratifying; but if there are, Parliament ought to disallow the expenses of this scandalously defective Census.

In the same loose way we are informed that

the care-takers are a certain number; but there is no enumeration of those who take no care. Besides, the care-takers ought to have been divided according to the objects of their cares. We should have been told how many people in Ireland take care of others, and how many take care of themselves; how many mind their own business, and how many neglect their own affairs, to devote their attention to those of their neighbours. If this Census be an accurate one, it gives a marvellous fine picture of society in Ireland, and shows its morality to be in very high condition.

It would appear that jobbing is now quite at an end in the country that was once so notorious for it:—at least, the pig-jobbers are the only class of jobbers returned. No road-jobbers, no place-jobbers, no church-jobbers—not one jobber left but the pig-jobber!

We hear much of Irish agitation; but the Census shows how much we are deceived upon that point. The *barm-makers* are enumerated with the utmost exactness; but not a single *ferment-maker* is stated to exist in any part of the island.

The Census enables us to correct another current mistake regarding Ireland; namely, that the climate is remarkably rainy. There are stated to be only 78 umbrella-makers! And how do we know but that the few umbrellas made may be to shade the people of Ireland from the intolerable heat of the sun? The Commissioners are silent on the subject.

Opposite the word "*Manufacturers*" in the tables, we find the word "*Worsted*," and the number over against both is 10. This would indicate that there are but ten manufacturers of *worsted* in all Ireland,—quite the reverse of the statement we hear daily from that country, to the effect that its manufacturers are all ruined. For our part, we believe the Census to be grossly erroneous.

Trimming-sellers are enumerated, but no trimmers; tobacco-twisters, but no twisters of any other genus; turners, but no turn-coats; snuff-grinders, but no return of those who grind the faces of the poor! We suppose Captain Larcom could find none! Yet he could detect the five quacks.

Being an engineer himself, we are not surprised that in enumerating that profession he counted only the *civil* branch of it. He has not returned a single *uncivil* engineer.

Do "spinners" include those who spin long yarns? Do "varnishers" comprise those who varnish their tales? Do brace-makers include match-makers? Do rope-makers comprehend those who make a coil? On all these points this big blue-book leaves us in profound ignorance.

Why are lath-splitters returned, and not hair-splitters? Why have we returns of makers of all sorts except mischief-makers, who are scarcely of importance enough to merit a place in any census? Then, what does "cooks" mean? It is notorious that there is no cooking in Ireland, because there is nothing to cook, and there is nothing to cook because there is nothing to eat. If every one who boils potatoes is a cook, Captain Larcom ought to have returned eight millions of cooks. Properly speaking, cookery is as little known in Ireland as the art of embroidery or staining glass. We occasionally, to be sure, throw them a bone of contention, and they make a broil of it. Their cookery goes no further.

Yet we confess that the results stated in this report puzzle us extremely. There is, amongst other details, a census of the Irish poultry! There are just 8,334,427 geese, turkeys, capons, and chickens, in Ireland—not a chick more or less. Who can avoid being struck by the fact,

\* For Abstract, see Report of British Association, *Athen.* No. 829.

that this is, as nearly as possible, the number of the Irish population?—

Poultry of Ireland .. . . .	8,334,427
People of Ireland .. . . .	8,175,124

The difference is only 159,303. Thus, not only is the benevolent wish of Henry the Fourth of France realized in Ireland, every man having "a fowl in his pot," but there are 159,303 Irishmen, every one of whom has, or may have if he pleases, a pair of fowls in his pot. Can this be said of a proportional number of Englishmen?

There is one point in this Census which is perfectly novel, but which will be imitated, we hope, by all census-takers for the future, in every part of the world. We allude to the census of the *Asses*! The asses of Ireland are returned as follows:

Leinster Asses .. . . .	23,599
Ulster do. .. . . .	23,970
Munster do. .. . . .	13,357
Connaught do. .. . . .	29,469

Total Irish Asses

90,315

This return is not at all incredible; 90,315 is not an eightieth part of the entire population. We are not sure that a census of English, Welsh, and Scotch asses might not exhibit a larger proportional result. The Commissioners, with their usual negligence, have omitted to state the average length of ear; nor have they given us any data to show in what part of Ireland the bray is loudest, or where it is most protracted.

The prevailing notion has been, that there has been a little too much in Ireland of distinctions by colour. The census-makers, however, have thought differently on this subject, for we observe that they have actually classified the streets of Dublin by the different tints of blue, crimson, yellow, red, purple, and brown. This will undoubtedly produce infinite discord and endless confusion. Those who live in a blue (or first class) street, will turn up their noses at those who dwell in a crimson (or second-class) street; the inhabitants of crimson streets will look down on the inhabitants of yellow streets, and the dwellers in the latter will regard, with still greater scorn, those who have houses in red streets; the resentment of the red will be visited on the purple, and between the purple streets and the brown streets, we may confidently anticipate a rupture of all social relations. The influence of colours is prodigious, and they are nowhere so influential as in Ireland. We have no doubt but that this egregious blunder in map-making will set ten thousand families, in Dublin, at loggerheads. The blue streets may remain on terms of cold acquaintanceship with the crimson, but it will soon be absolutely necessary for the crimson to give the yellow the cut direct. It will then be blue and crimson against the other hues, which will probably form a league or a faction against the aristocratic tints. In fact, there will be a revival of all the discords of the Roman Circus—just as if the ancient division of green and orange was not enough for any reasonable community. We feel, ourselves, that were we inhabitants of a red street, we never could forgive the inhabitants of a blue one: it is not merely Irish nature, it is human nature.

A Report is given by an Irish physician of the appropriate name of Wild—in fact, by a wild Irish doctor—of the state of Nose-ology in Ireland. We expected a complete classification of the Irish people by their noses, the Roman nose being, of course, the predominant variety, but there is not one word about noses at all in the entire dissertation. A treatise on Nose-ology without an allusion to the nose! The Wild doctor, indeed spells the word *nosology*, and evidently understands the term to signify the study of diseases, possibly from some imaginary Greek derivation. Accordingly he plunges into a sea of medical and antiquarian erudition,

where he makes the brilliant discovery, that the Irish are subject to all the distempers incident to the human race, with a set of disorders peculiar to their own branch of the family. There is some shade of doubt on our minds, whether Dr. Wild has not intended to enumerate the moral diseases of Ireland, under pretence of giving a catalogue of the physical. He tells us that the Irish are subject to the dysentery, or dissent-ery; that they often have the "wild-fire," which is sometimes called the "sacred fire," and sometimes the "blast." This distemper prevailed in Ireland very recently; and the *sacred turf* which circulated with such velocity through the island some years ago, was clearly a form of the same distemper. Then Ireland is particularly subject to "convulsions," and there is a species of this complaint called "inward convulsions," which, it appears, the ancient physicians of the country have noticed in their works. The Irish are also afflicted by "mortifications," by "decay," and by tendency to "ruptures." They have, what their own writers call, "the unconquerable disease," and another disorder known, in Irish, by the name of "the sowing of the teeth," meaning probably the dragon's teeth, a seed of which they may have got a specimen from Cadmus, who is supposed to have visited Ireland before Cromwell. The "black hives" is another Irish distemper. The Census does not state by whom the black hives are tenanted, but their inhabitants are probably those idlers, whose numbers the Commissioners, as we have already remarked, have omitted to return. There is another curious derangement to which the people of Ireland are said to be subject, called the "start or fit." This may account for their occasionally acting by fits and starts. But what truly astonishes us, and is indeed, with all respect for Dr. Wild, absolutely past belief, is to hear that the Irish are afflicted with "matter in the chest," and with "the eating disorder!" We had always heard that they had nothing at all in the chest, and as to the disorder of "eating," the impression throughout the world is, that if there be such a scourge, Ireland is the corner most exempt from its infliction. Possibly, however, where the order of a country is not to eat, a distemper may be generated by eating, as all violations of the laws of nature bring their punishments along with them. All we have further to say on the subject of this enviable "eating disorder," is what a sober Irishman (before the days of Mathew) once said to his comrade who was groaning under the table—"I wish I had your complaint!"

*The Robber's Cave: or, Four-horned Moon, a Drama.*—Martelli; a Tragedy.—*Theresa, the Maid of the Tyrol, a Tragedy.* By W. L. Thomas.—*The Blind Wife, a Tragic Romance.* By Thos. Powell.—*The Condé's Wife, a Historical Drama.* By Thos. Smibert.—*Launcelot of the Lake: a Tragedy.* By J. Riethmüller.—*The Brothers: a Play in Five Acts.*—*The Maid of Orleans, and other Poems.* By W. Peter, A.M.—*Catherine Douglas, a Tragedy.*

New dramas, day after day, are written, printed, and published; hundreds, perhaps thousands, exist in manuscript; and the hearts of their authors are panting with hopes of a new Elizabethan age. Recent attempts of all kinds have been made for the revival of dramatic prosperity. That these have failed has been no surprise to us. Various causes have been, by different critics, assigned for that failure which none could deny; and some of the reasons thus given have been good enough in their way. With the best intentions, the acted drama has certainly been overlaid with accessories. But why was this fault committed? The acting

drama had ceased to be attractive in itself, and therefore resort was had to certain expedients not always legitimate, in aid of that which was declared legitimate, but nevertheless not all-powerful. "Fine word, legitimate!" It is not the first time in the world's history, that the principle of legitimacy has been at a discount. Whatever goodness may naturally belong to it, there are occasions when it shows only like a fair apple smiling on the cheek, but rotten at the core; it is capable of corruption, of abuse; and then its progeny are found weaker—much weaker—than those more irregular offspring of the same paternity which, in the lusty strength of Nature, take more composition and fiercer quality for their production, than honest madam's issue. One cause of failure has been, that the plays produced during the last few seasons were not deserving of eminent success—and only one or two merited any. Nor is there, even among the best of the printed dramas, a single production that we would recommend on our own responsibility as a sure card for any company now possible of formation. Look at the result. There is not a theatre open for the five-act drama, and the actors who are dependent on it, are, notwithstanding the new act of parliament, wanderers, even as were their predecessors, from town to town, with small prospect of success and little hope of reward.

Yet, some six or seven years ago, there was a revival of a certain *quasi* kind of dramatic authorship, that to some seemed to bloom with promise. Men of respectable talents, who could at least write verses, if not poetry—men of taste and poetic feeling—had ventured on dramatic composition. A year or two previous to that, the case had presented a different aspect. Little pamphlets called plays, dramas, and tragedies, (all in five acts of course) used to crowd our library table, imprudently demanding reviewal. A single page, a single line of them was not worth reading! They were (like certain passages in the recent play of 'Woman') without metre, syntax, or sense. Their perpetrators had no notion of blank verse, or indeed verse of any kind. They were so far from dramatists, that they were not even poets. Now it requires for a man to become a respectable dramatist, that he should be a poet—and something more. Milton and Spenser were poets—but they were not Shakespeare. The bard of Avon wrote not only Venus and Adonis, but—*Macbeth*. It would be well if men who undertake dramatic composition would incline their attention, and consider this. But for one man who writes from a consciousness of power, a thousand do it from caprice and vanity. Literary aspirants seem to have no conception that authorship is a burthen and a yoke; but assume the title without having earned it by labour. Not only do they turn out on the public works on which they have tried their "prentice hand," but the shallowest efforts with which they have been amused during the preliminary month of liking. No wonder that their productions evince, not that they have "served the muses erringly and ill," but that they have not served them at all. Such were the inanities which, at the period alluded to, came and departed like less than shadows, and yet were, by their authors, denominated dramas.

It certainly was a change for the better, when men of taste if not of genius, (like Mr. Serj. Talfourd, Henry Taylor, Sir Lytton Bulwer, and some few others,) presented us with something in blank verse dialogue, and divided into act and scene, which might be read with some degree of pleasure, and was susceptible of some show of criticism. That the hopes entertained on this account, were wildly extravagant, and the arrangements made for realizing them ludicrously



inadequate, besides being clogged and fettered with inconveniences and impediments that rendered any practical result all but impossible, are now matters of record. Still we did believe that the day was altogether passed for any man to force into type more of those utterly worthless and idle attempts which preceded the era of more sincere endeavour. We really did think that no more demented individuals of this class were extant—but, Heaven save the mark! the spawn of folly is ever ripening under the beams even of the blessed sun, and when autumn has once fairly set in, the ephemeral race make their appearance, are glanced at contemptuously for a moment, and are straightway crushed, or surrendered to ignoble uses. It would seem, from the specimens before us, as if a cycle of literary merit in this kind had closed, and the time had returned for the safe exhibition of rubbish, such as its existence had seemed to have precluded for ever. But it has closed; its duration having been but brief, owing to the feebleness of its constitution from the beginning; and the nonsense returns which had been for a time retarded—but only for a time.

It is not without some "compunctious visitings" that we so write, touching many of the little books and slender pamphlets, whose titles are arranged at the head of this article. But duty is duty, and its dictates must be fulfilled. Nevertheless, as we cannot help feeling pity, we will enter on our task as gently as possible. We therefore begin with the two anonymous productions which stand first in our list. To the nameless no harm can be done, if they be wise enough to continue the disguise which they have been lucky enough to assume. If they be not, we cannot help it—we mean well—and they must be satisfied. The author of 'The Robber's Cave; or the Four-Horned Moon,' is a wight of an ambitious temper. His drama is "in imitation and after the manner of Shakspeare." There is no mistake, and to be none, about this. The intention is conveyed in terms equally copious and precise. It is repeated also in his preface—wherein we are admonished of certain possible endeavours "to imitate the inimitable"—and how, only by means of nature, the thing is to be done, and how, "in imitating nature," the author has "imitated him who is the master of it, borrowing his style, manner and dialogue." Not, however, thus indirectly is Shakspeare imitated by the immortal author of 'The Robber's Cave'—but in the directest, most straightforward and bare-faced manner, is he plundered—and murdered; that he may not, we suppose, give evidence of the criminal fact. Scene II. of the first act is nearly a copy of the introductory conversation between Prospero and his daughter in the Tempest—but such a copy, so blurred, and blotted, and marred, and vulgarized, that the very profanation ceases to awaken the consciousness to any recognition of the original, and indignation expires of sheer disgust. When we have survived this, we encounter further pages of *quasi* blank verse, prose and rhyme, unenlivened with a gleam of wit, of thought, of passion or of poetry. In all the resources of the playwright's craft, the play is equally wanting. Spasmodic effort, and galvanized motion, here and there mock the semblance of life and vigour, but nevertheless, nothing better than the unsightly corpse of a meagre abortion is present. Nor could anything else have been expected from the first effort of an imperfectly educated mind, which the gods had permitted to be stage-struck, but had not made poetical.

The next anonymous drama must not be treated so cavalierly. 'Martelli' has something of a story—something of character—and now and then a few tolerable lines. There is here and there a dash of philosophic reflection; but

there is nothing that has the smallest title to be called dramatic or poetic. The composition is puerile, the versification uncertain, the grammatical construction faulty. It is the endeavour of a Boy to do a work in which Men have failed.

We were attracted by the title of 'Theresa; or the Maid of the Tyrol;' and expected from it something that might repay perusal. But no! Mr. W. L. Thomas is neither verser man nor proseman. He, like his predecessors, has yet to learn the elements of the art of writing. Their unrevised essays should never have been seen beyond the schoolroom.

'The Blind Wife' is a story of passion, crime, and remorse—of a youth, who falls in love with and marries a blind girl, becomes weary of her child-like dependence on him, and plunges into crime, for the purpose of effecting his deliverance. There are scenes of small talk, passages of small poetry, but not one vigorous, brief, bolt-like, dramatic passage or line in this tragic romance.

'The Condé's Wife' was, it appears from the preface, brought out in March last at the Edinburgh Theatre, and "much approved of." With few and far-between exceptions, the Edinburgh Theatre is, we believe, the only one out of London which occasionally ventures on the production of plays which have not received the *imprimatur* of "the Lane," or "the Garden." There Mrs. Hemans's 'Vespers of Palermo' found a rehearsing, and a partial success; there Joanna Baillie's 'Family Legend' a more sympathetic audience, by reason of its subject, than it could hope for in our city. 'The Condé's Wife,' Mr. Smibert tells us, "is intended to be an acting play, and he has, therefore, denied himself the luxuries of poetic adornment—those graces of sentiment and expression which our elder writers for the stage infused so freely, beautifully, and aptly into their productions." This seems to intimate, as plainly as words can, that this play, although published, cannot be fairly judged without having seen it performed. We are content, therefore, to defer sentence.

'Lancelot of the Lake' is a five-act drama in blank verse, founded on a subject better suited for opera or melodrama than tragedy, and calling for lyric interludes. Some of the scenes are stirring, and the preface sets forth that the work was favourably considered by Mr. Serle, when that gentleman was in office under Mr. Macready.

'The Brothers' is a Sicilian story, arranged in scenes and speeches, and submitted to the public at the flattering instance of Mr. C. D. Pitt, of the Theatre Royal Manchester.

We presume that even the sanguine will admit, that from writers such as these there is clearly no hope for the regeneration of the drama; indeed their presence in the field only tends to make the contest itself ridiculous. Nothing is to be learned from them as to the grave literary direction of thought and feeling, whether it is or is not available for dramatic purposes. Mr. Peter's translation of Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans,' however, is suggestive of many reflections, and these we will deliver as they arise, without troubling ourselves to arrange them in much order, but trusting for their acceptance to their obvious truth.

Schiller, we have been told, is the Shakspeare of Germany, and, for him and his works, we entertain profound reverence and affection;—but it requires but little insight into poetic differences to induce us to contrast rather than compare him with the Shakspeare of England. For instance—see how contrarious are the Johanna of Arc of the one, and the plain Joan La Pucelle of the other! The Prophetess of Schiller and the Sorceress of Shakspeare are not, in any respect, the same person. We are aware

that the first part of Henry VI. has not much of Shakspeare's writing in it—but he adopted the rude draft of the previous dramatist, altered and corrected it, and is so far responsible for the shape in which we now find it. These circumstances, too, are significant, and not to be passed over—for we should not do justice to the subject, if in treating of Shakspeare we neglected the spirit of Shakspeare's age. The two considerations must go together. This play has the stamp of both, and may therefore be rightly pitted against Schiller's, as representing the spirit of modern dramatic poetry, at its best estate, and in its best form. In this light, it is instructive to see, how the old and the new dramatist have treated, not only the inspired heroine, but the warlike Talbot. In this latter respect, it is as a shadow to substance. Schiller, in fact, makes nothing of Talbot until the death-scene; yet is even that scene equal to the corresponding ones which we have already in our Shakspeare's? Let the reader judge for himself—

*The scene changes to an open country, bordered with trees. During the Music, Soldiers are seen hastily retreating across the background. Talbot leaning on Fastolf, and attended by Soldiers. Immediately after them, Lionel.*

*Talbot*—Here set me down beneath these trees, and then Back to the field; I want no help to die.

*Fastolf*—O, hapless, woful day!—What a sad sight You come to witness, Lionel! Here lies Our noble General, wounded even to death. *Lionel*—No! God forbid! Rise noble Lord, arise! Now's not the moment to succumb; yield not To death. Lay the commands of your strong will On nature, that she live.

*Tal.* In vain! The day Of destiny is come, which may lay prostrate Our throne in France. Amid the desperate strife In vain I've dared mine utmost to avert it. Crushed by the bolt I lie here, never more To rise.—Rheims has surrendered; hasten, then, To rescue Paris.

*Lion.* Paris is the Dauphin's; A courier has just brought us the intelligence.

*Tal.* (tearing off his bandages)—Then out, flow out, ye life-streams! I am sick Of this sun's light.

*Lion.* I cannot stay. Fastolf, Convey our General to a place of safety: We can no longer hold this post. Already Our troops are giving way on every side; Resistless the Maiden presses forward—

*Tal.*—Madness, thou conquerest, and I must yield! The gods themselves would war in vain with such Infatuation. O, exalted Reason, Bright daughter of the godhead, arbitress Of the stars' course, wise foundress of the universe, Who art thou, then, if bound to the wild horse-tail Of superstition, impotently calling, Eyes open, with the drunkard thou must plunge Down headlong to the abyss? Accursed he Who sets his life on nought that's great and worthy, And, with considerate soul wise projects forms! The fool-king sways the world—

*Lion.* My Lord, you have But a few moments more to live; then think On your Creator!

*Tal.* Were we, as brave men, By brave men conquered, we perchance had found Our consolation in the common lot, Which, ever-changing, turns its fated round;— But to be dupes of such bare-faced imposture! Did, then, our earnest and laborious life Merit no graver issue?

*Lion.* Noble Lord, Farewell! The debt of heart-wrung, bitter tears I'll duly pay thee when the fight is o'er,— Should I outlive it. But fate calls me to The battle-field, where, wavering yet, she sits High arbitress, and shakes her doubtful urn. Till in another world we meet,—farewell! Brief parting for a friendship long as ours. *[Exit.]* *Tal.*—Soon is it over, and to earth and to The everlasting sun, I render back The atoms, which, for pain or pleasure, worked Within me;—and of mighty Talbot, whose Renown once filled the world, there remains but A handful of light dust.—So passes man; And the sole profit, which we carry from This fight of life, is knowledge of its nothingness, And heartless scorn for all that seemed to us Exalted or desirable.

Having perused this, let the reader turn to the first part of Henry VI., and the last three scenes of the fourth act. How pathetic the whole episode of Talbot and his son;—that filial determination, equal to Ruth's—

Stay, go, do what you will, the like do I;

For live I will not, if my father die!

The father's acquiescence—his paternal anxiety all through the fatal contest—his joy at the



exhibition of the boy's courage—his tender inquiries—

Art thou not weary, John? How dost thou fare?  
Wilt thou yet leave the battle, boy, and fly,  
Now thou art sealed the son of chivalry?

his fervent entreaties that the boy will yet quit the path of danger—the daring answer of the youth who will condescend to nothing "to save a paltry life, and slay bright fame,"—these things make the soul feel greatness, and partake it. The interest crowds upon us—the poet permits no pause, until the labour is brought to a majestic close. The wounded father is produced, exclaiming—

Where is my other life? My own is gone!  
O, where's young Talbot? where is valiant John?  
Triumphant death, secured with captivity!  
Young Talbot's valour makes me smile at thee:—  
When he perceived me shrink, and on my knee,  
His bloody sword he brandished over me,  
And, like a hungry lion, did commence  
Rough deeds of rage, and stern impatience;  
But when my angry guardant stood alone  
Tendering my ruin, and assailed of none,  
Dizzy-eyed fury, and great rage of heart,  
Suddenly made him from my side to start  
Into the clustering battle of the French;  
And in that sea of blood my boy did drench  
His over-mourning spirit; and there died  
My Icarus, my blossom, in his pride.

Enter Soldiers; bearing the body of John Talbot.  
Servant—O, my dear lord! Lo, where your son is borne!  
Talbot—Thou art death, which laughst us here to scorn,  
Anon, from thy insulting tyranny,  
Coupled in bonds of perpetuity,  
Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky,  
In thy despite, shall 'scape mortality.—  
O thou whose wounds become hard-favoured death,  
Speak to thy father, ere thou yield thy breath:  
Brave death by speaking whether he will or no:  
Imagine him a Frenchman, and thy foe.—  
Poor boy! he smiles, methinks; as who should say—  
Had Death been French, then Death had died to day.  
Come, come, and lay him in his father's arms;  
My spirit can no longer bear these harms.  
Soldiers, adieu! I have what I would have—  
Now my old arms are young John Talbot's grave. [Dics.

This is stern, stirring, sublimely pathetic tragedy! No doubt about it! Equally majestically the scene continues. Nobly Pucelle describes young Talbot's disdainful valour—that "maiden youth," who, nevertheless, scorned to be "vanquished by a maid!" The remaining business is so contrived as to elevate our sentiments of admiration for the heroic father—"the great Alcides of the field—the Frenchman's only scourge—his kingdom's terror and black Nemesis." Nay, even the dead bodies of the slain lion and his whelp are made to inspire their enemies with superstitious fear; while the pious Sir William Lucy prophesies that—

—from their ashes shall be reared  
A phoenix that shall make all France afire.

And the minds and hearts of the audience being thus filled and satisfied with the abundance of all that can be felt and thought of such a catastrophe, delivered in the fewest possible number of words, the curtain falls upon a giant group of hero-characters.

The tragedy of Schiller is more regular than its older prototype, and is altogether a singularly beautiful poem. We rejoice to see it so well rendered as in the work before us, which we have perused with great pleasure. Mr. Peter's version presents us with an English poem capable of being relished by all who would resort to it for positive amusement rather than as a mere translation, instructing them in the substance of foreign literature. This is high praise, we know; but it has been fairly earned, and may therefore be justly claimed. The English reader, accordingly, may judge of the relative merits of Schiller's production, with reference to the Shaksperian Henry VI., nearly as well from the translation as from the original. We repeat, then, that the German drama is regular in its order of construction, and beautifully executed. There is nothing of the rough granite severity which distinguishes the earlier English one. But there is much that is more accurate, and in better costume. Schiller's 'Joanna' is a stricter historical portrait. Now, here comes the point

which, whether for good or for evil, divides the modern drama from the old. Schiller's tragedy is the more critical production; the spirit of analysis pervades every part. It reflects, not old legends, but historical documents—it is the child of scientific induction. The historiographer and metaphysician have preceded the poet in his work, and have given to the latter the points for elaboration. Our elder bards took the legends and the chronicles; they resorted to annalists, who dealt more in prejudice than in fact: but who, nevertheless, told the story in the way in which it was popularly believed. It had passed through the abstracting processes of the general mind, and had then come forth shorn of all unnecessary adjuncts—with no more drapery about it than was needful to preserve it from entire nakedness—and thus there was just so much of it as could be conveniently remembered: that is, just so much as had affected the fancy and the feelings, and was calculated to retain a hold on them for ever. The elements of a drama, constructed from such sources, were tested, touching their popularity, before they were dramatized at all. Not so with these antiquarian and metaphysical points, which are brought out by modern investigation. They are the farthest of all things removed from the vulgar mind, and in direct opposition to it. In the work of the poet, therefore, they depend on the poet's skill to make them popular. He has to procure faith for them. The burthen he has to bear is greater than that incurred by his predecessors. The result of his labour may be of a finer, purer kind. There may be a tenderness of feeling, a clarity of conception, a studious propriety of manner in the modern, to which the ancient had no pretension: but there is not the same boldness, fire, animation, daring enthusiasm. There is less fustian, perhaps, but there is less sublimity also. The drama, or poem, may please the cultivated reader, and may deserve to be represented. Schiller, however, has been tried on the English boards, and has failed. The audience found 'Marie Stuart' not only tedious but silly. They demanded action, while the poet was dreaming psychology. English audiences are not yet prepared for this kind of elegant drama. There is no mistake about that.

Now all this may be no argument against the possible revival of the dramatic spirit among our authors; but it is against that of the acting drama. What we have described may be, in a certain sense, even an improvement in the style and purpose of dramatic writing: but it is an improvement for the closet. A generation must pass before the taste and intellect of the public is up to the mark proposed. The deductions of a Niebuhr and an Arnold must become generally interesting, before an audience will appreciate the subtle delineations which they and the ontologists require. Then we are met with another difficulty. Those who can appreciate these fine discriminatory processes, are not the persons who frequent theatres. Their poetic recreations are found at home. With Charles Lamb, they feel that the highest creations of the poet's mind never can be adequately represented by mortal actor, and prefer the ideal object to the actual. Suppose the mass of the public, at the end of these days of progress, to have attained similar refinement, would it not also desert an amusement which must prove so unsatisfactory? Probably it would. Little chance, however, would there be then of testing the public taste; for by that time the theatres would not have one stone left upon another. Want of encouragement would have made them, long ere then, like Babylon or Persepolis. Should, however, under such circumstances a drama exist, it would have to create a new stage of its own. And this is our

belief, that no regeneration of the acted drama can be, until the whole of the present theatrical system, with, perhaps, the present race of actors, shall have passed away. Whether then it will be possible, must depend on the continued existence of dramatic genius in authors and taste in the public, and a concurrence of circumstances in favour of new theatric exhibitions.

We are led into these remarks, not only by the present excellent version of Schiller's admirable closet-play, but also by the last tragedy on our list, entitled 'Catharine Douglas.' We recommend the perusal of this production to persons of polished tastes. It is a series of dialogues, exhibiting—and admirably exhibiting—the character and death of James the First of Scotland. There is nothing tedious in any part of it: not a scene, indeed, but we wished longer—much longer. There are some capital snatches of conversation; glimpses of philosophical verity; specimens of antiquarian research; but there is not only an utter want of development in parts, and in the whole, but a thorough want of art in the conduct of the piece, so as to maintain a unity of effect. Evidently, the author meant it not for the stage; but if he had, probably he would not have troubled himself on this score. But the point is one of so much importance, that we must dwell on it awhile, before we conclude.

A drama can no more be written, than a picture painted, without art. There are certain rules which must be observed, whatever may be the genius of the writer, in order to success. These rules may even serve the turn—as they have served it frequently—without genius: but their presence is indispensable always. Genius is something in addition to these rules—but without them will prove abortive. They are the inseparable conditions of success, and must be well known and diligently studied and practised, before any drama can be produced worthy of the name. Now, we would ask the gentlemen who have been guilty of the little works—or plays—before us, if they had ever given this matter due consideration—or any? Had they ascertained, before they decided that they could compose a five-act tragedy (the highest effort of genius and art!), whether they had skill enough to construct a melo-drama, or even one of the epitomized, rapid, Retzsch-like outline pieces which are (or were) annually presented in Richardson's booth? Unless they can feel sure of commanding success in this lowest and narrowest sphere, what nonsense to dream of fulfilling the loftiest and widest mission that was ever given to the poetic mind! We blame not men for their dramatic attempts, however poor they may be. Let them write, however ill. They must write ill, in order to write well. Humble beginnings may have proud endings. But let them not print—at any rate, not publish. Let them have patience. Art comes not all at once. It is even a proverb, that art is long and life is short. We may admit, however, that life is long enough for the mastery of many things. This, among them, may assuredly be mastered. But time is requisite for the accomplishment of important objects. The composition of a first-rate drama is one of the most sacred exercises of a genial soul: let it be undertaken, then, with the utmost deliberation, revised with the most elaborate care, and not see the light until the author feels that it is not only as good as he can make it, but as good as it can be made by the application of the requisite skill and labour.

*The Highlands of Ethiopia.* By Major W. Cornwallis Harris.

[Second Notice.]

THE first European who explored the route from southern Abyssinia to the Bay of Tajura, was M. Dufey, who, having entered that country

from the north, returned to the Red Sea through the plains of the Adaiel. These plains are characterized by intense heat, aridity, and a gloomy aspect. Immense fields of lava glow beneath the beams of a tropical sun. The glens and chasms of the burnt rocks gather mephitic vapours and briny pools. The most remarkable object on the road, is lake Assal, about three days' journey from Tajura:—

"The first glimpse of the strange phenomenon, although curious, was far from pleasing. An elliptical basin, seven miles in its transverse axis, half filled with smooth water of the deepest cerulean blue, and half with a solid sheet of glittering snow-white salt, the offspring of evaporation—girded on three sides by huge hot-looking mountains, which dip their bases into the very bowl, and on the fourth by crude half-formed rocks of lava, broken and divided by the most unintelligible chasms,—it presented the appearance of a spoiled, or at least of a very unfinished piece of work."

The surface of this lake is not less than 570 feet below the level of the sea, yet it is separated from the inlet at the head of the Bay of Tajura by a ridge only six miles wide, which has evidently originated in a stream of lava. The caravan road leads over the salt, which is there in sufficient abundance to supply the chief trade of Africa for ages to come. The salt basin of Ullol situate some distance farther north, according to our author, is probably the plain of salt in the mountains above Amphila Bay, which Mr. Coffin crossed in 1809. That plain is a day's journey wide, and is said to be four days' journey in length. Its fine crystallization and regular fracture give it a higher value than belongs to the salt of lake Assal; the solid rhombs, or, as we may say, the ingots of it, constituting the chief money of Abyssinia and the adjacent countries.

We can easily conceive the intolerable glow radiated from naked lavas which are heated by a vertical sun, and in such a hollow as lake Assal. But even on elevated ground and in purer air, the nakedness of these fiery plains is dangerous to Europeans. A party of seamen, from the schooner which attended the expedition to the coast, crossed the ridge of lava to the salt lake, but in returning, they were overcome by heat and thirst: the men grew faint, some became delirious, and it was only by the greatest exertions on the part of the young midshipman who led them, that they could be induced to persevere in their efforts to reach the sea shore. Two died eventually, in consequence of this excursion, and all suffered severely. We know not why it should be concealed, that the young gentleman who showed so much constancy and self-possession on this trying occasion, was Mr. Chitty. In leaving the salt lake, the waters of which are so acrid as to be extremely painful to the lips, we think that we may, without much hazard, conjecture its name to be ironical, and that it is, correctly written, Bahr 'Asal, or Honey Lake.

There are many inquiries which, in the course of this route, would naturally present themselves to the mind of a vigilant and well-informed traveller, who had at heart the establishment of a commercial intercourse with Abyssinia. He learns on his way, that little more than a day's journey towards the west, stands the town of Aussa, in the midst of cultivated plains, where the river Hawash is spent in irrigation, or spreads into lakes. Now we know from the Jesuit missionaries, two of whom reached Aussa, that from that town to Zeila (which is more distant than Tajura) is but an eight days' journey for a caravan; and again, from Aussa to the frontiers of Abyssinia is a distance of only eight days, half of the way through a good country. With these facts in view, we cannot help asking whether the route to Shoa, of five weeks over

dismal and difficult plains, is selected on any other grounds than the interest of the wild rovers and camel-owners, who sell their services to the traveller at his starting point?

Among the objects of rational curiosity situate in the portion of Abyssinia visited by our author, may be reckoned the ruins of Tegulet, the ancient capital of the empire. A modern writer (Pearce, if our memory be correct) states, on hearsay, that among those ruins are sculptured monuments and inscriptions like those of Axum. Whatever may be thought of this report, it certainly deserves the attention of a traveller on the ground. Yet our author and his party, deterred by the difficulty of the path, were content to view the ruins from a distance. On this subject he says,—

"Tegulet, 'the city of the wolves,' the capital of all Abyssinia in her brighter days, and a spot untrod by European foot since the visit of Father Alvarez, forms a conspicuous feature in the view presented from the village. \* \* The entire environs of Tegulet are intersected by the beds of rapid torrents, having high precipitous banks, which afford few accessible roads, whether to man or beast—a fact to which this portion of Shoa may be concluded to have owed its security during the pourings of heathen and Mohammedan hordes."

We know not whence our author learned that Alvarez ever set foot in Tegulet. Our impression is, that that place had been abandoned by the court early in the sixteenth century, and that it was never entered by any of the Portuguese missionaries, in whose time the ordinary seat of the court was Dancaz, near lake Tsana. Alvarez found the emperor encamped in a place called Orgabesa (perhaps Argobba), whence the royal retinue subsequently retired to the monastery and church of St. George. This church, as well as the convent of Debra Libanos (Mount Lebanon, and not the name of a saint, as M. Rochet d'Hericourt supposes), were both in the route of Alvarez, whose ancient, accurate, and curious narrative well deserved the elucidation which our author, who visited both those places, had an opportunity of contributing to it. The church of St. George was painted inside, according to Alvarez, by Nicolo Brancalone, a Venetian of good family, who had been many years detained in Abyssinia. It does not appear that our author deigned to enter this church, the monks and priests around it having awakened in him those cynical feelings which constitute the animating and moving principles of his wanton rhetoric. In the following harsh description of the church service in Ancober, it will be seen that his high-flown and affected strain terminates at last with an irreverent joke:

"The scowling eye of the bigoted and ignorant priest sparkled with a gleam of unexpressed satisfaction at the sight of a rich altar cloth, glowing with silk and gold, which had been unfolded to his gaze; and a smile of delight played around the corners of his mouth, as the hard dollars rung in his avaricious palm. A strange, though degrading and humiliating sight, rewarded admittance thus gained to the circular interior of the sacred building. Coarse walls, only partially white-washed, rose in sombre earth but a few feet overhead, and the suspended ostrich-egg—emblem of heathenish idolatry—almost touched the head of the visitors as they were ushered in succession to the seat of honour among the erudite. In a broad verandah, strewn throughout with dirty wet rushes, were crowded the blind, the halt, and the lame—an unwashed herd of sacred drones, muffled in the skin of the *agazin*, and this group of turbaned monks and hireling beggars formed the only congregation present. The high priest, having proclaimed the munificence of the strangers, pronounced his solemn benediction. Then arose a burst of praise the most agonising and uncertainly that ever resounded from dome dedicated to Christian worship. No deep mellow chant from the chorister—no soul-inspiring roll of the organ, pealing with the cadence of the anthem, lifted the heart towards heaven. The Abyssinian

cathedral rang alone to the excruciating jar of most unmitigated discord; and amid howling and screaming, each sightless orb was rolled in the socket, and every mutilated limb convulsed with disgusting vehemence. \* \* The walls were adorned with a few shields, and with miserable daubs representing the Madonna, the holy Trinity in *carlo*, the Father of Evil enveloped in flames, St. Peter and St. Paul, St. George and his green dragon, St. Demetrius vanquishing the lion, St. Tekla Haimanot, St. Balaam and his ass, the Patron Saint, and every other saint in the Abyssinian calendar. But they boasted of no sculptured monument raised to departed worth or genius—no proud banner or trophy of heroic deeds—and no marble tablet to mark the quiet rest of the soldier, the statesman, or the scholar. In the holy of holies, which may be penetrated by none save the high priest, is deposited the sacred *tabot*, or ark of the faith, consecrated at Gondar by the delegate of the Coptic patriarch: and around the veil that fell before this mysterious emblem, there hung in triumph four sporting pictures from the pencil of Alken, which had been presented to His Majesty. They represented the great Leicestershire steeple-chase; and Dick Christian, with his head in a ditch, occupied by far the most prominent niche in the boasted cathedral of St. Michael!"

As our author informs us that sculpture is strictly forbidden in Abyssinian churches, we may as well remark here, that the Jesuits residing at Fremona, near Axum, discovered in the neighbouring church of Bet Pantaleon a handsome statue of St. Nicholas, on the pedestal of which were the words "Nicolaus Venetus." This, also, was probably the work of Brancalone; and, indeed, there is ground for conjecturing that the church of Bet Pantaleon was what may be called a Venetian foundation.

The King of Shoa's expedition against the Western Gallas offered a fine opportunity of exploring the country. We doubt, indeed, whether a Mission promising to inculcate the maxims of a superior civilization, did not sacrifice something of its dignity and moral influence by consenting to witness the barbarities of an Abyssinian foray. However, the gains of science redound eventually to the general interests of civilization; and it is pleasing to learn from our author that the country gone over, (and to which he boldly applies the words "hitherto undescribed,") was surveyed and scientifically laid down by himself and his comrades. Yet, on comparing his narrative with those of Messrs. Krapf and Rochet, who went over the same ground the preceding year, we find that he is less clear, ample, and satisfactory, though much more prolix, than his precursors. He adds nothing to their information, and though his powers of vision are amazing, yet they are chiefly exercised upon objects which are "looming in the distance." When he says that the Gara Garphoo Mountains (Gara means mountain) form "the Watershed" between the Nile and the Hawash, he is decidedly mistaken. Rochet d'Hericourt, while campaigning beyond Garphoo, in 1840, ascended a hill from which he looked down on the Abai, or Blue Nile, a mile and a half distant. The following day he caught a view of the plains in which are the sources of the Hawash, and having obtained permission of an escort from the king, he proceeded to examine them. He thus ascertained the remarkable fact, that the sources of the Hawash are not above five-and-twenty miles distant from the banks of the Abai. Our author never alludes to this curious geographical discovery. He does not appear to have ever ridden a mile from the camp, for the sake of solving problems of this kind. His information is, in all cases, strictly circumscribed by that of preceding writers. His pleasure lies in the azure and golden hues of the horizon, and in the romance which lies beyond. Thus he says:—

"Far beyond, the long wooded line of the Hawash



rolling its troubled waters towards the plain of the Adafel, loomed indistinctly through the haze; and in the extreme distance, the lofty blue range of the Aroosi and Ittoo Galla, skirting the mysterious regions of Guragûé, bounded the almost interminable prospect."

It is surprising that a traveller who thus reached nearly to the western limits of Abyssinia, should never think of extending his inquiries in that direction. What a pity that he did not ask respecting the people called Shats, the river Anquer, and the larger river Maleg, both which may be conjectured to flow westwards into some great tributary of the Blue Nile! His intelligence all comes from the south; indeed it is exactly that which had been already gathered by the missionaries and French travellers. We shall give some specimens of this information:

"Zingero, which is visible from the high land of Enarea, was, until within the last two years, at constant war with the Galla states. Jimma and Lim-moo uniting, then overran the country; and having dethroned Amno Zermud, the occupant of the throne, annexed the ancient kingdom to the dominions of Abba Bökibo. It is bounded on the south by a great river called the Gochob. Anger, the capital, is situated on the summit of a very high mountain; and the whole country, which sinks to a much lower level, is rich and fertile."

The name Gochob is our author's improvement on Mr. Krapf's German orthography, Goschob; but the sound meant to be expressed by the *sch* is that of the French *j*, which is unknown to the German language. The name of the river (the Galla name apparently) is therefore Go-jub. Of this stream he tells us—

"The river is crossed by means of rafts, belonging to the Queen of Caffa. They are capable each of containing from thirty to forty persons, and are formed of the trunks of large trees lashed together with strips of raw hide, and surrounded by high gunwales of the same construction—the helm being a moveable spar, unaided by oars or other propelling power."

Now if Major Harris had been acquainted with the circumstantial, unaffected narrative of Antonio Fernandez, who in 1613 visited Enarea, he would have perceived that Zingero is not visible from Enarea; that the river Gochob can be no other than the Zebée mentioned by the Portuguese monk, and which bounds Zingero, not on the south, but on every side except the south, and finally that Anger (properly Yangara, the Yer-angroo of Pearce) is the chief town, not of Zingero but of Cambat, on the opposite side of the river. With respect to the magnitude of the river, Fernandez says that the Zebée has more water than the Nile (that is, the Abai, which is in some places so narrow that a man may leap over it); in order to cross it he was obliged to make a bridge over it by throwing down a tree. Lower down the stream, when crossing from Zingero into Cambat, he had recourse to blown skins. As to the human sacrifices reported by our author to be frightfully common in Zingero, we have the satisfaction of believing that his leaning towards the miraculous and exciting, here betrayed him into error. But we proceed to another specimen of African ethnography:—

"Beyond the extensive wilderness which bounds Caffa on the south, are the Doko, a pigmy, and perfectly wild race, not exceeding four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and in habits even more closely approximated to 'the beasts that perish' than the bushmen of Southern Africa. They have neither idols, nor temples, nor sacred trees; but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom in misfortune—such as any of their relatives being slain by the kidnapper—they pray standing on their heads, with their feet resting against a tree: 'Yere, if indeed thou art, why dost thou suffer us to be killed? We are only eating ants, and ask neither food nor raiment. Thou hast raised us up. Why dost thou east us down?' \* \* The country inhabited by the Doko is clothed with a dense forest of bamboo, in the depths

of which the people construct their rude wigwams of bent canes and grass. They have no king, no laws, no arts, no arms; possess neither flocks nor herds; are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely upon fruits, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, ants, and honey—both of which latter they lick like the bear from off their arms and hands. They beguile serpents by whistling, and having torn them piecemeal with their long nails, devour them raw; but although the forests abound with elephants, buffaloes, lions, and leopards, they have no means of destroying or entrapping them. A large tree called Loko is found, amongst many other species, attaining an extraordinary height, the roots of which, when scraped, are red, and serve for food. The *yebó* and *meylee* are the principal fruits; and to obtain these, women, as well as men, ascend the trees like monkeys, and in their quarrels and scrambles not unfrequently throw each other down from the branches."

We are then told that these people are ignorant of the use of fire: "prolific and breeding like wild beasts, the redundant population forms the wealth of the dealer in human flesh." And what is the value of such savages, it may be asked? "Their docility and usefulness," we are told, "added to their very limited wants, cause them to be in high demand." But then it is prudently subjoined that "they never find their way to Shoa." There is nothing intrinsically incredible in the existence of a very diminutive and savage tribe, resembling the Hottentot bushmen, but the account here given of the Doko (perhaps M'doha, which means Cannibals in the prevalent language of Eastern Africa) is evidently mixed up with much fable. Nor is this matter of surprise, since it was a young untutored Galla who related it to Mr. Krapf, whose memoir on the subject Major Harris has copied verbatim and without acknowledgment. But to make the story thoroughly foolish and absurd, Major Harris adds this learned comment:—"Agreeing in every respect with the type of Herodotus, the Doko are unquestionably the Pygmies of the ancients." In every respect! Where are the Belligerent cranes? The Doko have no arms; whereas the ancient Pygmies were able to resist successfully their winged antagonists.

Mixed with a great deal that seems extremely open to suspicion, there is an account given by our author, of a powerful Christian nation called Susa, dwelling south of Kaffa. He also speaks of the Sidama as of a distinct people, but we believe this name to be the general Galla appellation for Christian. The Susa, according to him, have a distinct language and written character, though in general usages they closely resemble the Abyssinians. If there be any truth in these statements respecting the Susa, it may not be unimportant here to remark, that in the seventh century, the knowledge of Æthiopia acquired by Cosmas Indopleustes, reached beyond the Agows, to a great nation in the interior called Sason.

It is a pity that when our author went to shoot a buffalo in Fatigar, he was not aware that the patriarch Bermudez had once sought refuge in the same country. He would probably have, in that case, endeavoured to explain to us that writer's account of a great mountain, eight miles round, and having a lake on its summit. These hunting excursions appear to have been wholly unproductive of geographical information. The king of Shoa very adequately described our author's talents, when he said to him "I have seen your character, and know that you will slay elephants, and buffaloes, and wild beasts." It is ridiculous to attempt to exalt these feats; every Abyssinian knows that the killing of elephants is in general the occupation of savages.

Our author warns us in his preface, that his

volumes will be found not to smell of the lamp. In truth it were well if they had been either more learned or more modest. His decisions on obscure questions, many of which lie beyond the bounds of authentic knowledge, are generally rash and infelicitous. He culls absurdities from other writers, and makes them his own. Thus, from Bruce he borrows the assertion that Geez was the language of that mysterious nation, the Shepherds. From M'Queen, he has learned "that the river Gochob may be the Quilimancy, which discharges itself on the eastern coast of Africa, near Patta, by several mouths." This latter assertion is wholly groundless; there is no river on that coast answering to this description. The river which formerly took its name from the town of Kilimáji, is probably the Kilify. Then we are told that the Gochob was known to the ancient Egyptians, and that the Abyssinians believe themselves descended from Æthiops, though any schoolboy could have informed our author that this name is merely Greek for negro. And what shall we say of the Major of Engineers, who, after surveying a large portion of Abyssinia, repeats seriously the Arab tale, that King Zalibela meditated turning the Nile into the Indian Ocean?

We must now cast a glance at Sáhela Selassie, King of Shoa, whose intelligence and suavity of character have been loudly extolled by various travellers. Our author, who inclines to the impassioned style, usually calls him "the Despot;" nor is he sparing of harsher epithets; thus he says of the King, "the fickle ambition of the *savage* evaporated in a bluster of high-sounding phrase." Again, speaking of the foray which he accompanied, he uses these words, "the murderers detailing their deeds of cruelty, basked in the smiles of their *savage* and approving monarch, whose only eye became at times frightfully wild with excitement." The following portrait, in our author's characteristic manner, betrays his partiality to strong effects and glaring colours:—

"A more singular contrast of good and evil was perhaps never presented than in the person and administration of the Christian despot. Avarice, suspicion, caprice, duplicity, and superstition, appear to form the basis of his chequered character, and his every act exhibits a proportion of meanness and selfishness, linked with a desire to appear munificent. Yet are these radically bad ingredients tempered and concealed by many amiable and excellent qualities."

Yet, as some writers claim the privilege of being inconsistent, we find the *savage* despot exhibited also in a more favourable light:—

"After the religious performance of his matinal devotions, the King inspects his stable and workshops, bestows charity upon the assembled poor, despatches couriers, and accords private audiences of importance. Then reclining in state upon the throne, he listens for hours to all appeals brought against the decisions of his judges, and adjusts in public the tangled disputes and controversies of his subjects. Here access is easy. Sáhela Selassie listens to all, foreigners or natives, men and women, rich and poor. Every one possesses the right to appear before him, and boldly to explain the nature of his case; and although the established usage of the land compels the subject to prostrate himself, and to pay rather adoration than respect, yet may he urge his complaint without the least hesitation or timidity. Judgment is always prompt, and generally correct; nor will the observer be less struck with the calmness and placidity that mark the royal demeanour in the midst of the most boisterous discussions, than at the method and perspicuity with which such manifold affairs are disposed of; and whilst thus receiving the most favourable impression of his Majesty's capacity for the transaction of business, might even draw a parallel between his demeanour and that of many more civilized monarchs, which would be flattering to the semi-barbarous ruler of Shoa."—"Next to the merciful disposition of Sáhela Selassie, in which his character offers its brightest theme for panegyric, his munificence to the indigent



may be ranked among his most prominent virtues. Whilst the needy never retire empty-handed from his door, no criminal ever suffers under the barbarous mutilation, so many distressing monuments of which had this day shared his liberality. Blood flowing from the veins of a subject finds no pleasure in the eyes of the ruler of Shoa. Under his sway the use of the searing iron has become a thing obsolete, and the sickening sentence is unknown which in the northern states condemns the culprit to the wrenching off of hands and feet, whereof the teguments have previously been severed with a razor at the wrist and ankle."

It is a mistake to believe the King of Shoa to be the representative of the Negus Negasti, or Abyssinian King of Kings. He is but the petty ruler of a fragment of the dismembered empire; and as to those countries three hundred miles south of Shoa, which were once comprehended in his hereditary dominions, they belong wholly to fable.

The map which accompanies Major Harris's work is a fine sample of the purely conjectural school of map-making. It is adorned with chains of mountains, which have no existence in nature, and give a totally wrong idea of the superficial configuration of Abyssinia, a country not of mountain chains, in general, but of elevated wide plateaux, with valleys of great depth cut through them. However, there is but one blunder in the map, which especially calls for our animadversion. Amhara, the most celebrated province of the empire, the most distinguished in history, and most characteristic in its nature, is here removed far away from its true position. It lies wholly south of the river Bashilo, extending from the Abai, on the west, to Lake Haik, on the east, and southwards, reaching to within five miles of the churches of St. George and Debra Libanos. It embraces the head waters of the river Jemma. Amhara is altogether a succession of Ambas, or natural strongholds, the chief of which are Legot, Thabat Mariam, Geshé, Ambacel, or rather Amba'asel, and Amba Geshen. The last-named Amba was, in former times, the state prison, and Lobo's account of it gave Johnson the idea of his Happy Valley. These Ambas are not, however, valleys surrounded by mountains, but rocky eminences, with precipitous sides, rising two or three hundred feet above the general level of the country, which is, perhaps, 7,000 feet. It is amusing to see, that in the table of heights published for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Amba Geshen is exalted from a hill-fort to be the highest mountain of Abyssinia, and is assumed to reach the absolute elevation of 15,000 feet. In like manner Ambacel is enumerated by Major Harris among the mountains forming the hypothetical great Abyssinian chain. We should regret that none of our author's party made an excursion into Amhara during their long residence in Abyssinia, if we had reason to believe that any of them possessed the talent of observation.

The project of a commercial alliance with Abyssinia is of older date than is commonly imagined. Among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, there is the draught of a letter intended for the Emperor of Abyssinia, and written in the time of James I. Its style and spirit would favour the belief that it was dictated by this learned monarch himself. After complimenting the Emperor in terms corresponding with the very exaggerated opinions then prevalent respecting his power and importance, it expresses the wish, that the remote West and East, North and South—England and Abyssinia, in short—should unite to promote the interests of trade and true religion. It inquires respecting the staple productions of the country, and offers in exchange for them fire-arms, gunpowder, and broad-cloth of the best quality. The

King of England then requests his Æthiopian brother to inform him whether the country of the latter might not be most conveniently reached by ascending the river of Congo (the Zaire). Referring to the immense library stated by some imaginative writers to be contained in Amba Geshen, he requests the Emperor to allow the bearer of the letter, Richard Junius, to examine the books, and to copy those works of the fathers which were generally thought in Europe to be lost. We learn from Pinolo's Bibliotheca, and the letters of the Jesuit fathers, that Richard Junius was a damnable heretic, and the first Protestant missionary who visited China and the Eastern Archipelago.

*Memoirs of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.*  
By L. Stanhope F. Buckingham. 2 vols. Bentley.

Mr. Buckingham informs us, that the selection of his subject, "confessedly one of the most deeply intricate in the whole range of historical study," originated in "a casual discussion on a very unimportant point connected with the career" of Mary of Scotland, "not quite two years ago." On this occasion he endeavoured to verify the narrative of Hume, and finding "that the pretended reference in no degree substantiated the statement of the text," he determined to write "a personal memoir of the Scottish Queen, embracing what none had done before, the essence of that long and vehement controversy which has been carried on with so much ardour, almost ever since the days she lived." The results are the two volumes before us.

There is something so romantic in the general outline of the history of the beautiful Scottish Queen, that we are not surprised at a young man choosing her for the heroine of his first romance. She was, says Mr. Buckingham,—

"Of a stature bordering upon the majestic, yet restrained within the limits of feminine beauty: a form in which the slight and delicate proportions of the girl contended with the full and swelling outlines of the woman; every movement marked by grace; in figure she would seem to have embodied all our most ardent imaginings of human loveliness. Her clear and brilliant complexion, in which the roseate flush of youth enhanced the transparent fairness of her skin, was rendered more enchanting by the luxuriant tresses,—deserving almost the epithet of golden, in those gay and happy days of her early youth, but darkened into a sober auburn in her maturer years,—by which it was surrounded; and her features, faultless in proportion and outline, and her brilliant eyes, of the most eloquent and sparkling hazel, expressing, in every glance, the guileless purity of a young and spotless heart, combined with her other charms of person, to render her a model of perfection."

Of course the lady with the "clear and brilliant complexion," "golden locks," &c. is provided with suitable intellectual and moral qualifications. Music, dancing, horsemanship, and embroidery, employed her leisure hours; "nor were the more solid charms of mind wanting," for she was skilled in Latin and the modern tongues, wrote poetry, which Ronsard himself admired, and indited marvellously fine letters. In brief, young Mr. Buckingham's heroine outvies the 'Rose of Raby,' or the 'Flower of the Village,' in her fascinations; and like them she is doomed to misfortune. In this respect, however, he is more fortunate than the writers of those interesting tales, inasmuch as *his* heroine is a king's daughter, and this, together with the fierce and horrible monsters who infest her kingdom, and the malignant spite of a neighbour queen, elevates his story almost to the dignity of a fairy tale; the lords of the congregation serve him as fiery dragons, while Elizabeth might pass for Sycorax herself—ugly, spiteful, and cunning, as, the old tales tell us, "it is the nature of ogresses to be." Now this fair princess was

sent in infancy by her tender mother, to the court of a friendly king, where she was brought up, and where, in due time, she married the heir apparent, who, of course, was "eminently gentle and amiable." This young prince dies, and then the sorrows of the heroine begin. She determines to return to her own kingdom, and merely asks a cousin queen—the ugly and spiteful ogress—permission to pass through her land, just as a lady in her pony-chaise might request a neighbour to allow her to take advantage of a short cut through a private road, instead of going round by the common. This, the ogress refuses, and thenceforward plots all manner of mischief against her beautiful neighbour, gets her into her power, and after half-killing her with ill-usage, finally cuts off her head.

Now this, the reader will see, is, in outline, a very pathetic story; and were it told as the history of the 'Princess of the Golden Island,' or some such place, we might smile and hand it over to our children; but it is professedly the history of a veritable Queen—Mary of Scotland—and is professedly a new and true version, written to correct the errors and misrepresentations of Robertson, Laing, Hallam, Turner, Macintosh, Von Raumer and others, each and all of whom are coarsely abused. Bold work this, and for an historian of "not quite two years' standing. As a specimen of the writer's clear apprehension of the spirit of that age, and the character of its chief actors, let the reader take the following specimen: it refers to Mary's regret at leaving France:—

"Conveyed to that country, when her tender years scarcely permitted her to retain a recollection of the land of her birth, educated amidst a people whose warm and open disposition harmonized well with her own frank and generous spirit, and among whom the peace of social existence was undisturbed by foreign invasion, by internal dissension, or by sectarian fury;—idolized by all who thronged her court, not more for her personal loveliness than for the spotless and irreproachable purity of her life; it was not unnatural that she should regret to leave the soil beneath whose bosom were interred the earthly relics of him she had held most dear, and whose sunny groves were associated with the happiest moments of his short career. And while these allurements surrounded the spot which she was to leave, what a gloomy and forbidding aspect was presented by that which she was about to enter! Herself, in her earlier years, an object of contention among its factious nobles;—her mother harassed in her administration and brought to an early grave;—the religion in which she had been educated, persecuted with unrelenting fury by the advocates of liberty of conscience, and the sacred moments of her first and bitterest grief invaded by its political dissensions, Scotland could scarcely possess for her many charms. As a Queen of France, she must look for the national, and as a Catholic, for the religious hatred of her people."

We think it would be difficult to find a passage more abounding in absurdities, even in the lucubrations of one who had devoted but six months to history. *France* "undisturbed by internal dissension or by sectarian fury"! Why, in what part of Europe was there a more constant succession of plot and counter-plot, or of bitter strife, than in France, and between Huguenot and Catholic? Mary "idolized" for spotless purity, in the most profligate court in Europe—by the pure Catherine de Medicis and her "syrens," we suppose; and the leaders of the Reformation "advocates of liberty of conscience"! Why did not the writer also add, that they supported "universal suffrage and vote by ballot"? But although John Knox and his followers advocated liberty of conscience, they did not grant it—so Mr. Buckingham tells us—to others. His heroine, however, was a liberal and enlightened politician, who saw the "folly of religious restraint"! Here is another *moreau*:—

"She proceeded in triumph to Edinburgh, amid the

shouts and rejoicings of her people, who seemed for the moment to cast aside the influences of political and sectarian fury, and to join with one accord in admiration of their accomplished monarch. Her first acts, which sufficiently show how false are the allegations of historians that her conduct was regulated by the house of Guise, exhibited her own conviction of the folly of religious constraint, and her determination not to interfere with the conscientious convictions of her people. Not a single member of the Catholic Church was admitted to any great degree of influence; very few were admitted into her council; and a proclamation was issued, declaring any attempt to interfere with or subvert the established Protestant faith a capital crime; while the highest offices were committed to the Earl of Murray and Maitland of Lethington, the chief leaders of the Congregational party during the late insurrection. In return for these privileges conferred on her subjects, Mary demanded only the quiet exercise of her own mode of worship, the protection of her Catholic subjects, and the liberty to facilitate, by moral means, and without the use of physical force, the spread of her own views, and to sustain the influence of the Catholic Church. But these martyrs to liberty of conscience, these men who in the great cause of religious freedom were willing to shed the last drop of the blood which coursed through their veins, seemed to understand the term only as applied to themselves; and while they claimed and received from their sovereign the power to worship their Creator as their own free will dictated, they were unwilling to extend this privilege even to their Queen, and denied it entirely to her Catholic subjects."

The gentle Queen in the sixteenth century merely asking leave to "spread her opinions by *moral means alone*!"—surely young Mr. Buckingham is thinking of the days of Queen Victoria, and of Peace societies.

As a matter of course, Mary is represented as right in all she does, and her opponents as wrong. Riccio, for example, turns out to have been a most respectable man, and killed because he watched too closely over the interests of his royal mistress. Not a syllable is mentioned of his being the pensioner of Rome, and the agent through whom her uncle, the Cardinal Lorraine, induced Mary to sign the league, which pledged her to the destruction of the Protestant cause. This might have been found in Tytler; but our author is too high-minded to be indebted to contemporary writers; besides, such an act on the part of Mary, would not have been quite consistent with her love of religious freedom.

We need scarcely add, that every writer who hints a doubt as to the perfect purity and perfection of this unhappy queen, is attacked by young Mr. Buckingham, as a calumniator or a blockhead. He "plays 'Erceles rarely," and gives Robertson, Turner, Hallam, Von Raumer, and others, a dressing which we hope they will have grace to profit by:—

"If historians would sometimes condescend to be also men, and endeavour to remember, while recording the actions of the mighty dead, that they are detailing the lives, not of inanimate puppets, but of human beings, formed with hearts like those which beat within their own breasts, then should we arrive at a stage of historical investigation far higher than that which we have yet attained, or can ever hope to reach while under the influence of the cold philosophy which now prevails in this branch of human study. Then would the warm and open-hearted forgiveness of a generous woman towards her repentant husband no longer be considered unaccountable except upon the supposition of treachery and deceit; and her genuine sorrow for his death would be rewarded, not with sneering ridicule, but with admiration and esteem; while the annalist, his soul glowing with indignation at the wrongs of others, sympathizing in their sorrows, and weeping over their unmerited woes, would be refined and humanized by his daily studies; and History, breaking through the harsh cold veil which has so long enveloped her, would assume her proper station, as a record, not simply of the revolutions of empires, but of the varying phases of the human heart,

teaching from the errors of the past the noblest lessons for our future guidance."

Our readers will, at least, admit, that few historians have written anything so fine as this. We must venture, however, to hint, that young Mr. Buckingham's censure may, in some measure, reflect on himself, for he can paint in tolerably strong colours. Buchanan, for instance, is "a monster of ingratitude, of perfidy, and of shameless mendacity;" Earl Murray is a monster of deformity, and "the pen that draws his portrait should be deeply dipped in human blood;" while Elizabeth is "a woman whose equal the world never saw in the diabolical fury of her anger, the licentious depravity of her morals, and reckless disregard of morality and honour"! This, we suppose, is to be taken for "historical investigation." And in this manner, abusing every writer who is not prepared to worship his goddess—occasionally, however, patting Dr. Lingard on the head for the good service he has done, and crying up "the amiable Dr. Whittaker"—our "not quite two years" old historian proceeds with his vindication of the Scottish Queen, to abuse "the advocates of religious liberty," and to eulogize "the great principles of the Stuarts;" although, whether these were the drowning of old women for witchcraft, the justice of the High Commission Court, or the tender mercies of the Star Chamber, the young historian has not condescended to inform us. The whole work concludes with the following long-drawn period, which we give as what Mr. Hood calls a "rare specimen of the specious":

"Endowed with every quality which in woman is most highly prized, she endured, with an unexampled heroism, which true religion could alone impart, miseries and persecutions which are without an equal in the history of the world; and, though it may have been the lot of others to fill a more distinguished station amid the nations of the earth, and to exercise a more material influence over the destinies of their fellow-beings, yet, so long as the pure and simple excellences of a spotless heart are allowed to rise superior to the mere perfections of person or of mind, and to command the respect, as they enchain the sympathy and affection of mankind, the name of Mary Stuart will shine with a pure and holy lustre, which, deriving its brilliance, not from those achievements to which frail and feeble men accord their highest praise, but, from the unflinching source of spotless integrity of heart, will grow in radiance in each succeeding age, and attain its highest glory when vice and error shall have faded from the world, and rectitude and virtue shall be recognized as the brightest jewels of a monarch's crown."

At first, the extravagant and ludicrous statements in these volumes provoked our laughter; but silly praise, and equally silly abuse, soon become wearisome. We would recommend the writer, when next he appears before the public, to take a theme somewhat more within the compass of his powers, and leave subjects "most deeply intricate" to the contemplation of those who know how to treat them.

*Journals kept by Mr. Gully and Capt. Denham, during a Captivity in China in the year 1842.*  
Edited by a Barrister. Chapman & Hall.

THE wreck of the *Ann*, on the island of Formosa, is an event fresh in the memory of our countrymen, who will receive with more than usual interest these journals of two who suffered by that calamity. This is deepened by the fact that one of the writers fell a victim to the cowardly policy of the Chinese, by whom he was murdered. It is melancholy to read the good-humoured entry made in his journal, the very day of his execution—and to see a facsimile of the calendar, on which were blotted down the weary days of captivity, stopping short at the 10th of August, 1842—the date of the catastrophe.

It was on the 10th of March, 1842, that the *Ann* was wrecked on the inhospitable shores of Formosa:—

"What our feelings were (says Mr. Gully) cannot be described. On an enemy's coast, without ammunition to defend ourselves for a few hours, even if we were sure of the wind abating—and we saw no prospect of it. On the walk to the junk one of our party straggled and was taken by the Chinese, but not badly treated. Shortly after our getting on board the junk, small parties of armed men were continually collecting on the north shore of the creek, and about eleven o'clock two respectable-looking men came down to the water's edge, and beckoned us to come on shore, but we declined. They then went to the shore as close to the sea as they could, and appeared to be looking at the wreck. The rain coming on they went away. They were attended by a number of soldiers, and a large posse of men armed with different weapons, who I think were also soldiers with their jackets turned inside out, to hide their uniforms during acts of plunder. Here were about 3000 or 4000 altogether. For a long time they contented themselves with using threatening gestures. They then gave us a good stoning, which amazed the junk people. They threatened to take the anchors up which were buried in the shingle ashore. One fellow in particular was very active in his manoeuvres; one of the junkmen requested us to shoot him, but we declined, for we saw no chance of getting the junks out of the creek, and to have commenced hostilities with only four rounds of cartridge each, would have been folly; for, from the nature of the ground, they could have stoned us out of the junk from behind the adjoining sank-bank, without our being able to return an effective shot. We were thus compelled to wait and trust to chance. We did not give ourselves up, because from their gestures we made sure of instant death. When the rain commenced, the whole body of men went behind the beach for shelter until the afternoon, when the tide beginning to fall, they were joined by more soldiers and a mandarin in a chair, who likewise took shelter under the bank. At low water they sallied forth, and boarded all the junks; and from their not showing any hesitation, I think they must have known, from inspection of the wreck, that the powder was all damaged. We had nothing else for it but to put up with our lot. We were stripped of nearly every rag, some of us to the skin."

In this wretched condition the captives were forced to march through a piercing wind and sleet, over a beach of shingle and shells which cut their feet at every step, and compelled Mr. Gully to go on his hands and knees, by way of relieving himself from the agony. Several died of fatigue during this journey. On the 11th and 12th, and one or two subsequent days, they halted; during this time, Mr. Gully availed himself of an opportunity of taking an observation or two of the beauties of Formosa:—

"The land on each side of the road was cultivated, and rice growing; the fields were very small, and only divided by a low round embankment, about one foot high. The villages appeared to be pretty, from their being surrounded by bamboo. Here, for the first time, I saw a wheeled cart, but we had before noticed the marks of wheels on our first march. It was a very clumsy affair, drawn by a bullock. It was passing across the ploughed ground, for no reason that I could see except that there was no other road. The wheels were composed of two solid pieces of wood joined together in the centre, with a hole which merely slipped on to the axle-tree, and was confined by a linch-pin. The cart was of bamboo. The wheels made very curious gyrations in their passage through the mud. In the villages we were stared at by every body, women and all. The women were unaccountably plain, even for Chinese women, both here and through all parts of the island I have seen, but they have a very pretty fashion of wearing natural flowers in their hair."

Mr. Gully follows in the track of Ledyard and Mungo Park, in praising the humanity of the women. They never joined the men, in the abuse and indignities offered to the sufferers. As the latter approached their place of des-



tionation the aspect of the country became less inviting:—

"We soon came to a very barren description of country, interesting to geologists only. Immense plains stretching inland as far as we could see, composed of round stones, the same as we call 'boulders' in Yorkshire, with hills or mountains formed of the same, no vegetation being visible, except now and then a green spot on the very tops of the hills, the first of which was some miles from the sea. Up to the time of our wreck I had always imagined the shore of Formosa to be very bold from having seen these hills often while at sea. The land, between them and the sea, is so very low and without trees that it must be very deceiving to any one at sea, and I doubt very much if the channel as laid down in the charts is not too wide. During this, our first trip in sedans, we were shown many little roadside public houses, where we were taught how to spend our mace by the man who had charge of each. These houses, together with every building we passed, were formed of the before-mentioned boulders and mud, with, in many instances, a large wide-spreading tree or trees with seats close to them. The country had a most wild and heavy aspect, more so than any I ever saw, and I began to think Formosa a sad misnomer. The scattered houses were few and far between, and the people appeared a more wretched ill-clothed race than I ever saw in China before."

It was a relief to the party, after such a march, to find a night's lodgment in the common jail;—a jail, seemingly made up of cages. On the 21st, however, the doleful journey was resumed, with the addition of leg-irons to the handcuffs. The country now began to remind Mr. Gully of "some parts of Cambridgeshire, near Newmarket, where hedges are scarce, and the fields are bounded by a belt of firs or a ditch." The bamboo, the sugar-cane, tobacco, and a sort of vine, grow plentifully—but the poor prisoners were only treated with filthy rice and fish, by Brass-button the mandarin—before whom they were brought on the evening of the 22nd—a choleric man of function, who tore his moustaches when the Englishmen asked for better lodging. At last, on the 24th, they reached Tywanfoo, the capital, and their destined place of incarceration:—

"The ground was very much broken up. Just previous to arriving at the gates we got a sight of the sea, but the other parties got a much better view, and observed a small low island off the town we entered, the east gate of which was in good repair, and the walls on each side for some distance had been whitewashed, but it did not prevent me from seeing a breach about a quarter of a mile to the northward. This face of the wall could be easily scaled, as from the broken state of the ground and the shrubs and trees which are scattered about, an enemy might approach within a few yards under cover. The gate and walls were like all others I have seen in China, and two large guns were placed in the gateway. I supposed both this and the whitewash was only for us to see how well they were prepared for war. After passing a short distance through a street, we came to a sort of open ground very much broken, with numbers of lofty trees growing, and with courses with stone bridges. Passing through this, we again entered among buildings, but we were not taken through any principal street; and after passing along some narrow lanes formed by the back premises, we emerged opposite a mandarin's house; and after sitting there for some time in the chair, which was nearly pulled to pieces by the people crowding to get a view at us, we were taken on a little further to another mandarin house, and then ordered to get out."

Here began the dismal monotony of prison life—the old story of cruelty and exaction on the part of the victors, and the stratagems and entreaties of the vanquished. Mr. Gully, who, it seems, had only casually joined the Chinese expedition, was a draftsman, and found plentiful occupation in drawing railway coaches, tunnels, and other more interesting subjects for his curious captors, who paid him for his prison labour. Captain Denham, as being the head of

the party, was the one on whom the main responsibility of the examinations fell. Our Queen seemed an object of never-tiring speculations with his inquisitors, who were often coarsely, as well as curiously, inquisitive, in spite of John Bull's loyal indignation. Captain Denham, too, though reserved, as a great man, from the wholesale butchery, was, perhaps, for that very reason, picked out to be tortured: and it required all his "pride and pluck" to enable him to endure, without calling out, the cruel beating to which he was subjected. For awhile the two diarists were allowed to bear one another company—but on the 9th of June they were separated, and it is affecting to trace in the subsequent diaries, that while Mr. Gully made light, in his own case, of every discomfort, including distressing bodily maladies, he was perpetually contriving some means of cheering the drooping spirits of his fellow-captive, by letters and messages. His log, as he calls it, is full of human touches:—

"July 1st.—Fine. Up as usual. Here is another month. Oh dear! oh dear! The gunner has taken it into his head that it is beneath him to draw pictures for sale; therefore will not partake of some of the things bought with the money obtained in that way. He is a fool. A man never lowers himself by earning his own victuals or even a few luxuries by the work of his hands, and to be consistent he ought to take nothing but what the mandarins give him. He is a Yankee, and therefore must be excused such folly."

This, in its way, is as good as Scott's "for the man was mortal, and had been a school-master." Mr. Gully seems to have been as stout of courage as he was cheerful in spirit: when the food was bad, the following was his expedient—date, July the 7th:—

"No better or more food; so in the morning I commenced operations by heaving my basin and trash into the yard, and then smashing my bucket, and sending it to look after the basin. Our abode afloat all day from the rain. Buckets of water pouring down in divers places. The gunner's picture all spoiled. Worse on the opposite side in the other prison. In the evening food the same; eat it and asked for more, but was refused, so smashed the dish; and Mr. Partridge walked up to the mandarin unknown to me, and the mandarin promised more food and that the roof should be repaired, and that when the rain was over he would give us more money. • • About 11 o'clock Mr. Partridge and the gunner sent for to go to redoubt's, and about three in the afternoon they sent for me. I saw Mr. Roope, and after waiting outside about an hour, was taken before the mandarins. A white button, blue button, and our man, Mr. Partridge, the captain, shroff and mestry were there, all sitting before a fine large plate of light dumplings, which on my arrival were attacked with great impetuosity. Having finished them, Captain Denham commenced explaining a chart of the world he had spread before him. The lotiers making passing remarks upon everything we did. One fellow said I was a Holau, but wanted to know why I had a hole in my breeches. I showed him one in my shirt. All our names were then taken down for new clothes, which are promised of a superior cut and make, with shoes and stockings to match. Several questions were asked about the Queen and Prince Albert, and they did not seem to understand about the queen going out when she pleased; indeed they cannot comprehend how we can have a woman on the throne. Asked about her dress, &c."

But perhaps the prison interior, sketched on the 25th, will bring the whole scene of captivity and manner of life more clearly before the reader than any mosaic of fragments:—

"Up as usual. Fine morning, but slept badly. Nightmare all night. I have just thought that in case this should survive us it may be interesting to know the furniture of our abode. The cell is all but as large as the opposite one from which we were removed, but we have three advantages over our opposite neighbours, viz., 1. There are only three of us. 2. The window

has only single bars. 3. We have air holes in the roof. To sleep on we have five hard-wood planks about eight feet long by fourteen inches wide and two thick. The floor is of broken bricks. A bamboo is slung nearly the length of the place, on which in the day time we hang our mats, two in number, for sleeping on. Besides these I now see two towels hanging from it, one made from part of an old pair of cotton drawers, and the other of grass cloth given me by Zu Quang Leon. Ditto belonging to Mr. Partridge, and a bundle of papers, sketches, &c., tied up by a string. On the east wall are the remains of a picture of Chin Hoe damaged by the rain. The window faces the west. On one side of it is hanging my pipe, given me by the captain's party. On the other is a small looking-glass given me by one of the jailers, a number of pencils and four monchaons. Our pillows of pieces of bamboo, with a gunny-mat for keeping the afternoon's sun out of the place, and a chequer-board are on the planks. On the north wall are hanging our washing-tub, which cost us 50 cash, a broom for sweeping the planks, a basket containing some hooks, &c., belonging to the former occupants; a basket containing our chop-sticks and spoons of bamboo, the gunner's towel, and a stick for carrying a lantern. In this wall is a small recess containing a clay lamp and stand, a few bamboo sticks, and two iron wires for cleaning pipes, three papers of tobacco and some waste-paper. In the corner two sticks have been driven into the wall, on which rest the logbooks and some papers. Below that is a small shelf, on which are placed several cups, and broken saucers, and paints, two chow-chow cups (I broke the third a week ago), given us by Jack, a small earthenware kettle for boiling tea-water and brewing samshu when we can get it, given us by Aticon. Below the shelf is suspended a hollow piece of bamboo holding our firepan, and below that a small fireplace, likewise a present from Aticon, a cooking pot bought by ourselves, another containing charcoal (the pot given by Jack), several old straw shoes and pieces of bamboo for smoking out the mosquitoes. On the south side are pendant, 1st. The Bank, a string of cash about 80 or 90, a fan, a small basket containing a few opium pills and our stock of tea, my hat which cost 30 cash; I have covered it with oiled paper. I am sitting on a bamboo stool which belongs to the former occupiers of the place, my foot resting on another given Mr. Partridge by the towka (I suppose the head jailer). Opposite is the door, behind it the bucket; on my left is the window, on the sill of which are two combs, one of which I bought for thirteen cash a few days after my arrival at this town, being money I had saved from the mace per day allowed us during the journey. My fan is sticking in the window, and I am writing with this book resting on a board painted red with black characters on it, and two green eyes above looking at them. I think this is all. No, I have forgotten to mention that on the south wall hang my long ell trousers given me by Kitchil, lascar, my grass cloth ones, given me by the lotier, and a pair of woollen socks given me by Francis; and from the same string hangs Mr. Roope's log. If you can call anything in this list a luxury, you must recollect that we have only had it lately; for two months we had nothing, and were annoyed by myriads of fleas, bugs, lice, ants, mosquitoes, and centipedes, without a possibility of getting rid of them, except by death or a miracle. I have on my back now the only shirt (and a woollen one too) I have had for nearly five months, and half a pair of cotton drawers are on my legs. I omitted to mention, that on the north wall is my calendar. Every morning I scratch with the head of a rusty nail, the day of the month. We have also a third wooden stool lent us by Aticon. Employed we are, but the days are awfully tedious, and I am sadly at a loss for something to pass away the time, and feel the want of books."

It was little more than a fortnight after the above picture was taken, that the end came; and with it, we must part from the artist.

#### *The Comic Album for 1844. Orr & Co.*

THIS volume is certainly as good as its predecessor, and as that was welcomed by the public, it is fair to presume this is sure of a



favourable reception. It is profusely illustrated, and Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Laman Blanchard, and Mr. G. A. à Beckett, are among the contributors; but neither the illustrations nor the literature are altogether to our taste, and the leading paper—the Queen's Visit to France—is, we think, in bad taste. But we would rather dwell on what we like than on what we do not; and shall, therefore, extract a few passages from 'Excursions to the Ruins of London in 2844.'

The discovery of *précroyance*, or foresight, in those under the influence of animal magnetism, has led, Mr. A. Smith tells us, to some important results, and he has been so fortunate as to collect the following account from an individual "who has lately been drilled and tutored for the lectures at different literary and scientific institutions." It appears that in the year 2844, an Exploring Expedition was sent forth by the inhabitants of Anteros, one of the sea-ports in the planet Mars, to discover the site of ancient London. After a few brief observations on the general appearance of the country, the Report proceeds to give some interesting details:—

"Passing upwards from the waterside, the expedition reached a fine ruin, supposed to have been a theatre. All its ornamental work appears to have been constructed of very fragile materials, and not a trace remained of it; but in the centre of a heap of rubbish, the statue of a poet, leaning with his arm upon a pedestal, was very perfect. \* \* In a nook in the wall was discovered the skeleton of a man, in good preservation. A few coins were lying before him, being merely circular pieces of iron, stamped with the letters T.R.D.L., the meaning of which we could not decipher. These, however, bore out a supposition of our President, that plays were things which people formerly paid to see, but that the custom gradually fell into disuse. It was surmised that this person had died from want, and nobody ever coming near his cell, he was never discovered. We next went over the ruins of a forum, or market-place, but a short distance from the theatre. Below the primary layer of sand and rubbish which encumbered it, we discovered the perfect remains of an extinct species of animal, once known as the horse. It was about the size of our unicorn, which it somewhat resembled; with the exception that the hoofs terminated in semicircular bars of pure iron. We could scarcely believe our senses, until a careful analysis proved such to be the case. The only theory offered of this singular phenomenon by our chief chemist, was, that England was once an immense iron country, before it was hollowed out like a nutshell by speculative schemers; and the feet of the animal, constantly upon the ground, became impregnated with its metallic properties. Strong fibres of the same substance appeared to run through the semicircle, attaching the metal to the bone. We took off the entire hoof, and carefully preserved it. The streets were, in most cases, paved with hexagonal blocks of charcoal, upon removing which we came to a vast assemblage of pipes, running to every house. These we presumed to be for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, of which the inhabitants of ancient London appear to have had a great idea. A learned man, of great lungs, was possibly seated at the main pipe, and speaking down it, his instruction was simultaneously distributed into every house."

Mr. Blanchard has also a capital paper on 'Young England.' Of "Young Germany," and "Young France" he says, and says truly, we are somewhat weary—of the one we have heard quite enough, and of the other a little too much; and yet, after all, we have but a vague, dreamy notion of either. Whereas—

"Of the disposition and dimensions of Young England, however, one has a rather more distinct and definite idea: and at this very moment, not for once so ill-timed and intolerable, the united voices of those sons of freedom, my landlady's nine lively, spirited, frolicsome, delightful little darlings, convey to my mind the most animated sense of his identity. Yes, it is Young England, in his habit as he squalls! As he squalls, falls, calls, and bawls—as he laughs, bellows, shrieks, and squeaks—as he stamps, tumbles,

jumps, crashes, and smashes—plying, vigorously and simultaneously, his lungs, heels, toes, and hands—as he clatters at the window, kicks at the door, knocks over the inkstand, tugs off the tablecloth, sweeps down swarms of glasses, breaks headlong through ceilings, tramples on tender toes, pokes out eyes with toasting-forks, flattens noses with family bibles, chokes himself with sixpences, weakly and absurdly presented to the little monster as bribes for quietness—hides in a sly corner some small article of indispensable necessity to his doating attendant—drops out of window the very thing of all others he was told never to touch—makes his sisters' lives miserable—fills his papa's mind with sad apprehensions for the future—almost breaks his poor mamma's heart once every day—and is, now and always, the sweetest, dearest, most delightful, charming little duck of a child—a darling little love of an angel, sentenced to be affectionately eaten up at least once an hour, and to have a piece rapturously bitten out of his rosy, round cheek every five minutes—the pride of its father's soul, and the joy of its mother's fond and nurturing breast—a pretty cherub, a love-bird, and a poppet—lastly, in the expressive language of the nursery, which no language beside has endearing epithets to equal, a ducky-diddly!

"Yes, this must be Young England! Young England all the land over. Before he could speak a word of English, I knew the young plague. I know him still by his sobs and by his screams, and by the sound of the ten-cups he breaks, and by his peg-tops, and by the stamp of his feet overhead; his small, tiny, tremendous, never-tiring feet, which clatter incessantly, as if restless with internal iron—iron that had entered into his sole—or as if shod, like Don Gusman's statue, with real marble. \* \* Powers of deafness, defend me; what a cry was there! In the name of Niagara, with its torrents of tears, and its sky-rending roar, what can be the matter with this little human imitator, Young England? Why, his heart will burst with its overcharge of grief—his cheeks crack—his eyes will be fairly washed out of his head. What can be the matter? 'Hurgh! hurgh! hurgh! urgh! ugh! oo!' \* \* How the anxious, trembling, doating mother questions her sobbing darling—what has happened to him? who has hurt him? did he fall down? what was it that terrified him? and he is tenderly searched all over to see whether that careless Charlotte had not placed a cruel pin somewhere to run into his dear, sweet flesh. No—no such thing; and as the hysterical emotion subsides, the little bits of broken words creep out, and supply the solution to the mystery. 'Ugh, ugh, oo! I offered Fanny one of my apples, and she took it—oo-oo!' \* \* My landlady took her nine small innocents to the play on one occasion, an actor of her acquaintance having given them some orders. A terrible noise of weeping and gnashing of teeth they made, the play being a 'deep' tragedy, and the performer, who had bountifully bestowed upon them the free admissions, being sentenced in the last act to death. The eldest of the innocents was dreadfully affected by this catastrophe. The soothing system was tried by the mamma, but in vain—the little mourner would not be comforted. The reality of the scene overcame her; and it was quite absurd to keep nudging and crying 'hush.' With a burst of affliction, heard in the centre of the pit, she exclaimed,—'Oh, they're going to put him to death!—he'll never give us any more orders!' \* \* Thunderbolts and penny-trumpets—what a mingling of the roar and the squeak! Young England is going it up stairs. \* \* All the tuneless nine are jumping and jabbering, screaming, tearing, smashing, crashing, laughing, crying; and at once—all at once! \* \* Only Young England! Why it must be Young Europe, at the least, with those wild young dogs Asia, Africa, and America, barking at his heels, and the pup Australia yelping feebly in the distance! How miraculous! The ceiling has not yet come down—no more does my landlady—no, nor any semblance of a servant. How should they!—how answer a bell which they can't hear? St. Paul's set tolling on the staircase would be a thing inaudible. As to hearing oneself speak, I can hardly see myself write. And yet there are but nine of them! What then must be the roar and commotion in that building of a forty-Babel power—a preparatory seminary, dedicated to Young England! Some French writer

has given expression to the joy he feels whenever he hears a child cry; because, as he remarks, it is then sure to be taken out of the room. \* \* Now, audibly in the midst of the wild dissonance and uproar, I can catch the mild, pleasing, affectionate twang of the maternal voice—the fond accents of my landlady herself, like the sea-music of the note of Mother Carey calling to her pretty chickens in the storm. What does she say? 'Ah, my sweet babes, so you are all merry-making together; I thought, as I came up stairs, I could hear your voices!' Dear young middle-aged lady! It was only a mother—and a fond one, too—who could have said that. She could just hear her cherubs fluttering their tiny wings, as she came up! What fine ears a mother's heart has! Smash—crash! That was a sound of glass. Master Tom, the top-spinner, has had a mull; and the top itself has flown through a large pane into the street, falling with destructive force upon the large family-pie which the baker, board on head, was just bringing to the door. And now, what a shout lifts up the roof of the house! what peals of ecstasy celebrate the exploit! But the soft voice of my landlady is not quite drowned either—'My darling boy,' it says, 'what charming spirits you have! but don't break the windows, in case the draught should give you cold.'"

Punch's letter on the approaching holidays is probably in the recollection of our readers. His brother Toby writes much in the same vein:

"Tickletoe Hall Academy, 10th Dec. 1843.

"My dear Father,—The near approach of the Christmas vacation affords me the pleasurable opportunity of addressing you on the subject of my studies, in which I trust you will find me greatly improved. On French days, I regularly dine off six dozen oysters, that I may acquire the language like a native, and already I find no difficulty in getting through a lot of Shelley's works, which I quite devour, and readily translate into another tongue. Greek we learn by candle-light, as our professor thinks it the easiest method of becoming acquainted with Greece; but, after all, this is a point much questioned by some of the illuminati. Next half-year I am to commence Spanish; in the meanwhile I am undergoing a preparatory course of onions and chesnuts. I have not yet touched Italian, fearing to have too many irons in the fire at once. I have almost forgotten my Latin, which, you will be glad to learn, I prosecute with the utmost rigour. After that, English comes quite easy and natural, for we stand in a class, to answer questions relative to parts of speech and syntax (Mr. Tickletoe says the Income-tax is a *sin-tax*), and all that sort of thing; what we know we tell, and what we don't, we miss, and that is called passing! As for exercises, on Saturdays some of the boys learn to dance, which I am anxious to do, only I await your approval before I take any steps. I have filled a book with eyes, mouths, ears, and noses, so you will perceive that drawing has been a principal feature, but I hope soon to make faces, which will be delightful, although I must not paint myself in too flattering colours. Geography has not been neglected. I am as familiar with both globes, as the gold and silver fish in the parlour, only I have not done any maps yet, as Mr. T. thinks maps will lead to *chart-ism*, which is to be avoided. Ancient history I find vastly entertaining, especially that portion about Romulus and Remus being suckled by a wolf, which reminded me of a like instance in more modern times, I mean Little Red Riding Hood, who was devoured by an animal of the same species. The cases are strikingly similar. The experiments in electricity were so truly shocking, that I preferred attending the hydraulic class, conducted by Mr. Well, the shoemaker, who lately joined the Teatollers; and it is a singular coincidence, that all the boys' boots have let in water ever since! I regret to state, that my last new clothes are torn to rags, the effects, I verily believe, of the new tar-iff; you must also furnish me with another great-coat, for, as the winter sets in, I shall be either 'warm with' or 'cold without.' Mr. Tickletoe presents the compliments of the season. I hope to find you in good health on the 14th, and not as we shall be, 'breaking up.'"

"From your dutiful and affectionate Son,

"TOBY PUNCH."

\* Heafterwards, with the sensitive delicacy which belonged to his character, apologized for his refusal in words which I do not transcribe. I have seen must not suppose that I declined showing her 'King John' in its unfinished state, because I had had any *secrets* in my practice, which, she is no doubt aware, is the case with some artists. On the contrary, I hold it as a duty freely to communicate all that I know to every artist who thinks it worth the asking. To the younger artists especially, who come to me for advice, I am in the habit of showing my pictures in their various stages, in order to illustrate the principles on which I proceed. The reason I assigned for not showing what I was immediately engaged on, that it was *too cold water* upon me, she may have taken to be a mere word, or that I have written anything on my art, for it troubles me to have the public expect anything of me. I feel as if they were looking over my shoulder. I may not live long to complete what I have begun, and it is better that they

ABOUT two years before his death, there was an exhibition of his works at Boston—an exhibition which, in the amount of excellence, might well be compared to the room full of Sir Joshua at the Institution last year. Those who have not seen many of Allston's pictures, will hardly believe this; those who have, will admit the justice of the comparison—will remember those of his creations, in which he combined the richest tones of colour with the utmost delicacy and depth of expression, and added to these merits a softness and finish of execution and correctness of drawing, particularly in the extremities, which Sir Joshua never attained—nor, perhaps, attempted. When I have thought of the vehement poetical sensibility with which Allston was endowed—his early turn for the wild, the marvellous, the terrible—his nervous temperament, and the sort of dreamy indolence which every now and then seemed to come over him, I have more and more deeply appreciated the sober grandeur of his composition, the refined grace of

On the night of the 17th, passed into better life (so says the announcement) Hanna Bahari Bey, Vice-



It had been in hand since 1814, had been begun on an immense scale (16 or 17 feet in length), and he had gone on altering, effacing, and marring,—promising and delaying its completion till it had become a subject he could hardly bear to allude to, or to hear mentioned by others; his sensitiveness on this point did at last almost verge on insanity. I saw this fatal picture rolled up in a corner of the apartment, and scarcely dared to look that way. On his easel lay a sketch of two sisters, life-size, the figure and attitude of one of them borrowed or adopted from "Titian's Daughter." The two heads in contrast, one dark, the other fair;—one gay, coquettish, the other thoughtful; the whole admirable as a piece of colour and expression. But I was most struck by two beginnings; one a Fairy Revel on the sea shore, from the Midsummer Night's Dream, exquisitely poetical. From this sketch, which he called the "Court of Titania," the Duchess of Sutherland had commissioned him to paint a picture for her; but he died, unhappily, before he had time to execute it. The other sketch alluded to has left an ineffaceable impression on my mind. It was a sea-piece—a thunder-storm retiring and a frigate bending to the gale. It was merely a sketch in white chalk upon a red ground, and about five feet high, as nearly as I can recollect; not even the dead colouring was laid in. I never saw such an effect produced by such a vehicle; and had not mine own eyes seen it, I could not have conceived or believed it to be possible. There was absolute motion in the clouds and waves—all the poetry, all the tumult of the Tempest were there!—and I repeat, it was a sketch in white chalk—not even a shadow! Around the walls of his room were scratched a variety of sentences, some on fragments of paper stuck up with a wafer or a pin, some on the wall itself. They were to serve, he said, as "texts for reflection before he began his day's work." One or two of these fixed my attention—became the subject of discussion and conversation; and at length he allowed a mutual friend to copy them for me, with the express permission to make any use of them I thought proper; and, thus sanctioned, I do not hesitate to subjoin a few of them. In the absence of his pictures, and until a fuller exposition of his mind be placed before us by his biographer, they will better illustrate the character and genius of this remarkable man than anything that can be said of him.

1. "The painter who is content with the praise of the world in respect to what does not satisfy himself, is not an artist, but an artisan; for though his reward be only praise, his pay is that of a mechanic for his time, and not for his art."

2. "He that seeks popularity in art closes the door on his own genius: as he must needs paint for other minds, and not for his own."

3. "Reputation is but a synonyme of popularity: dependent on suffrage, to be increased or diminished at the will of the voters. It is the creature, so to speak, of its particular age, or rather of a particular state of society; consequently, dying with that which sustained it. Hence we can scarcely go over a page of history, that we do not, as in a churchyard, tread upon some buried reputation. But fame cannot be voted down, having its immediate foundation in the essential. It is the eternal shadow of excellence, from which it can never be separated; nor is it ever made visible but in the light of an intellect kindred with that of its author. It is that light which projects the shadow which is seen of the multitude, to be wondered at. 'I revered, even while so little comprehended as to be often confounded with the substance—the substance being admitted from the shadow, as a matter of faith. It is the economy of Providence to provide such lights: like rising and setting stars, they follow each other through successive ages; and thus the monumental form of Genius stands for ever relieved against its own imperishable shadow.'"

4. "All excellence of every kind is but variety of truth. If we wish, then, for something beyond the true, we wish for that which is false. According to this test, how little truth is there in art!—Little indeed! but how much is that little to him who feels it!"

should not have it in their power to reproach my memory for any disappointment they might choose to feign or feel. He was probably shrinking under some reproach on account of the ill-fated Belshazzar, when he wrote the above.

5. "Fame does not depend on the will of any man, but reputation may be given or taken away. Fame is the sympathy of kindred intellects, and sympathy is not a subject of will: while Reputation, having its source in the popular voice, is a sentence which may either be uttered or suppressed at pleasure. Reputation, being essentially contemporaneous, is always at the mercy of the Envious and the Ignorant. But Fame, whose very birth is posthumous, and which is only known to exist by the echo of its footsteps through congenial minds, can neither be increased nor diminished by any degree of will."

6. "What light is in the natural world, such is fame in the intellectual: both requiring an atmosphere in order to become perceptible. Hence the fame of Michael Angelo is, to some minds, a nonentity; even as the sun itself would be invisible in vacuo."

7. "Fame has no necessary conjunction with praise: it may exist without the breath of a word: it is a recognition of excellence which must be felt, but need not be spoken. Even the envious must feel it: feel it, and hate it in silence."

8. "I cannot believe, that any man who deserved fame, ever laboured for it: that is, directly. For as Fame is but the contingent of excellence, it would be like an attempt to project a shadow, before its substance was obtained. Many, however, have so fancied. 'I write, I paint for fame,' has often been repeated: it should have been, 'I write, I paint for Reputation.' All anxiety, therefore, about Fame, should be placed to the account of reputation."

9. "A man may be pretty sure that he has not attained excellence, when it is not all in all to him! Nay, I may add, that if he looks beyond it, he has not reached it. This is not the less true for being good Irish."

10. "An original mind is rarely understood until it has been reflected from some half-dozen congenial with it: so averse are men to admitting the true in an unusual form: whilst any novelty, however fantastic, however false, is greedily swallowed. Nor is this to be wondered at; for all truth demands a response, and few people care to think, yet they must have something to supply the place of thought. Every mind would appear original, if every man had the power of projecting his own into the mind of others."

11. "All effort at originality must end either in the quaint or the monstrous. For no man knows himself as an original: he can only believe it on the report of others to whom he is made known, as he is by the projecting power before spoken of."

12. "There is an essential meanness in the wish to get the better of any one. The only competition worthy a wise man, is with himself."

13. "Reverence is an ennobling sentiment, it is felt to be degrading only by the vulgar mind, which would escape the sense of its own littleness, by elevating itself into the antagonist to what is above it."

14. "He that has no pleasure in looking up, is not fit to look down. Of such minds are the mannerists in art; in the world, tyrants of all sorts."

15. "A witch's skiff cannot more easily sail in the teeth of the wind, than the human eye can lie against fact: but the truth will often quiver through lips with a lie upon them."

16. "It is a hard matter for a man to lie all over,"

\* In transcribing these aphorisms on fame, I am reminded of a noble passage in one of Joanna Baillie's poems. How many such passages are scattered through her works, which have been quoted, and applied, and familiarized to ear and memory for forty years past—until we almost forget to whom we owe them!

O, who shall lightly say that fame  
Is nothing but an empty name,  
Whilst in that sound there is a charm,  
The nerves to brace, the heart to warm;  
As, thinking of the mighty dead,  
The young from sluttish couch will start,  
And vow, with lifted hands outspread,  
Like them to act a noble part?

O, who shall lightly say that fame  
Is nothing but an empty name,  
When, but for those, our mighty dead,  
All ages past a blank would be;  
Sunk in oblivion's murky bed—  
A desert bare—a shipless sea?  
They are the distant objects seen,  
The lofty marks of what hath been.

O, who shall lightly say that fame  
Is nothing but an empty name,  
When memory of the mighty dead  
To earth-worn pilgrims' wistful eye  
The brightest rays of cheering shed,  
That point to immortality?

Nature having provided king's evidence in almost every member. The hand will sometimes act as a vane, to show which way the wind blows, when every feature is set the other way: the knees smite together and sound the alarm of fear under a fierce countenance: the legs shake with anger, when all above is calm."

17. "Make no man your idol! For the best man must have faults, and his faults will usually become yours, in addition to your own. This is as true in art, as morals."

18. "The Devil's heartiest laugh, is at a detesting witticism. Hence the phrase, 'devilish good,' has sometimes a literal meaning."

19. "There is one thing which no man, however generously disposed, can give, but which every one, however poor, is bound to pay. This is Praise. He cannot give it, because it is not his own; since what is dependent for its very existence on something in another, can never become to him a possession; nor can he justly withhold it, when the presence of merit claims it as a consequence. As praise, then, cannot be made a gift, so, neither, when not his due, can any man receive it: he may think he does, but he receives only words; for desert being the essential condition of praise, there can be no reality in the one without the other. This is no fanciful statement: for though praise may be withheld by the ignorant or envious, it cannot be but that, in the course of time, an existing merit will, on some one, produce its effects; inasmuch as the existence of any cause without its effect, is an impossibility. A fearful truth lies at the bottom of this, an irreversible justice for the weal or woe of him who confirms or violates it."

Whatever opinion may be formed of the truth or significance or intelligibility of these aphorisms, they are, at least, extremely characteristic of the subtle intellect and lofty tone of mind of their author.

After this first introduction to Allston, I spent two whole mornings at Boston, hunting out his pictures, wherever they were to be found. At this distance of time, I will not trust to memory, but mention only those of which I have a memorandum: those of which the description, and the impression they left on my own mind, were noted on the spot.

1. 'Rosalie Listening to Music.' The figure of a young girl, life-size and three quarters. She has been reading. The hand which holds the book has dropped: the other is pressed on her bosom. The head a little raised. Rapt, yet melancholy attention in the opening eyes and parted lips. The colouring deep, delicate, rich.

When I first saw this picture, in the drawing-room of Mr. Appleton, of Boston, I had never seen Allston—did not even recollect his name. It at once so captivated my attention, that I could not take my eyes from it—even though one who might well have sat for a Rosalie was at my side. I thought I had never beheld such a countenance, except in some of the female heads of Titian or Palma. Yet the face was not what would be termed beautiful; and oh, how far from the sentimental, ringletted prettinesses of our fashionable painters!

When I afterwards asked Mr. Allston whether his poem of 'Rosalie' had suggested the picture, or the picture the stanzas, he replied, that "as well as he could recollect, the conception of the poem and of the picture had been simultaneous in his mind." He received for this picture 1,200 dollars, about 250*l*.

2. 'Miriam Singing her Song of Triumph.' Figure three quarters, extremely fine, especially in colour; perhaps too much of solemn melancholy and tenderness in the expression, in the mouth particularly; yet there may be a propriety in this conception of the character. In the possession of Mr. Sears, of Boston.

3. 'A Roman Lady Reading.' Figure three quarters, the same kind of beauty as the picture of Rosalie, a head and countenance with something finer than beauty; a contemplative grandeur and simplicity in

\* An eminent lawyer, who is accustomed to cross-examine witnesses, once told me, that in cases under his scrutiny when the words and oaths have come forth glibly, and the whole face and form seemed converted into one impregnable and steadfast mask, he has detected falsehood in a trembling of the muscle underneath the eye; and that the perception of it has put him on the scent again, when he had thought himself hopelessly at fault; so true it is, that a man "cannot lie all over."



the attitude; the hands very elegant and characteristic, and admirably drawn; altogether, a noble painting! In the possession of Mr. Dwight, of Boston.

4. 'Jeremiah Dictating to the Scribe his Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem.' Two figures, life size; a grand composition, but the canvas seemed to me to want height, which took away from the general effect. The prophet seated, with flowing beard, and wide eyes glaring on the future: the head of the scribe, looking up and struck with a kind of horror, finer still; colouring admirable, rich and deep and clear; olive and purple tints predominating. There is a jar on the left, about a foot and a half high, painted with such a finish of touch and tone, such illusive relief, as to cheat the sense, and yet it is not obtrusive. In the possession of Mrs. Gibbs. I have reason to remember this picture; while looking at it, I was leaning on the arm of Dr. Channing.

(Dr. Channing afterwards told me, that when the picture was exhibited, the water-jar excited far more wonder and admiration than the prophet; and that a countryman, after contemplating the picture for a considerable time, turned away, exclaiming, "Well! he was a 'cute man that made that jar!" The merely imitative always strikes the vulgar mind.)

5. 'Beatrice'—Dante's, not Shakespeare's. Figure three quarters; the same kind of merit as the 'Rosalie' and the 'Roman Lady.' The hand holding the cross, painted with exceeding truth and delicacy. This most lovely picture struck me more the second time I saw it, than the first. In the possession of Mr. Elliot, mayor of Boston.

6. 'Lorenzo and Jessica,' a small picture. The two figures seated on a bank in front: her hand lies in his—never saw anything better felt than the action and expression of those hands! One could see they were thrilling to the finger ends. The dark purple sky above; the last gleam of daylight along the horizon—no moon. Mr. Jackson, of Boston. For this exquisite little picture Allston received 600 dollars.

7. 'The Evening Hymn.' A young girl seated amid ruins. She is on a bank, and her feet hang over a subterranean arch, within which, in the deep shadow, is dimly descried the fragment of a huge torso: she is singing her vesper hymn to the Virgin; the expression of devotion and tenderness in the head of the girl, and of deep repose in the whole conception, very beautiful; there is a gleam of golden sunset thrown across the foreground of the picture, which has an extraordinary effect. In the possession of Mr. Dutton.

8. 'Saul and the Witch of Endor,' beautifully painted, but I did not like the conception; in this instance, the genius of Salvator had rebuked and overpowered that of Allston. In the possession of Colonel Perkins, of Boston.

At Boston I saw, likewise, several fine landscapes, some of Italian and some of American scenery.

10. At New York, 'Rebecca at the Well.' In the possession of M. Van Schaick.

11. At Philadelphia, 'The Dead Man Restored to Life on Touching the Bones of the Prophet Elisha' (2 Kings, c. xiii. v. 20). The scene is the interior of a mountain cavern, into which the dead man has been let down by two slaves, one of whom is at the head, the other at the feet of the body, other figures above; life size. This picture has some magnificent points, and much general grandeur, without anything exaggerated or intrusive, which is the fine characteristic of Allston's compositions (those I have seen at least). The best part of the picture is the dead man extended in front, in whose form and expression the sickly dawn of returning life is very admirable and fearful. The drawing in the feet and hands extremely fine. The bones of the prophet are just revealed behind, in a sort of faint, ghostly, phosphoric light emitted by them. Several figures above in the background, in various attitudes of horror, fear, amazement. I suppose the female figure fainting to be the wife or mother of the dead man. The picture is 13 feet by 11.

I heard much of a picture I did not see—'Spaultrio's Vision of the Bloody Hand,' from Mrs. Radcliffe's 'Italian.' It is now in the possession of Mr. Ball, of Charleston.

Thus far the memoranda written at the time. I saw several other pictures, of which there was not time to note any particular description, but all bear-

ing more or less the impress of mind, of power, and of grace.

When I heard of the death of Allston, it was not with regret or pain, but rather with a start, a shudder, as when a light—which, though distant, is yet present—is suddenly withdrawn. It seemed to me, that in him America had lost her third great man. What Washington was as a statesman, Channing as a moralist, that was Allston as an artist.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A Provisional Committee has been formed for establishing a 'Railway Reform Association,' the objects of which are, to induce the Government to purchase, for the State, all the railway property in the kingdom at its fair market value, the shareholders to be paid in 3*l.* per cent. consols;—the consolidation of all the railways under one general management;—and the adoption of a uniform scale of fares. The charges for merchandise, cattle, carriages, horses, &c., are then to be reduced to a rate not exceeding one-sixth of the present average, and this, we are told, would yield a net profit, in most cases exceeding 200*l.* per cent. on the cost of transmission. It is stated, that railway companies, from the monopoly which they enjoy, find it more profitable to run with almost empty carriages, than fill them with passengers at a low rate. Each train, for instance, between London and Birmingham, conveys, on an average, about eighty persons; whilst ten times that number could be conveyed with but little additional expense. This plan, wisely carried into operation, would, undoubtedly, give a great stimulus to trade and commerce—and the projectors add, "reduce the price of the necessities of life—save the public five millions in direct taxation—enable the government to carry out completely Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of Post Office reform—and, above all, confer an inestimable benefit on the poor, who are, under the present system, deprived of the advantages of railway travelling by the prohibitory charges." These are pleasant promises, and they rest on facts, which we have, over and over again urged on public attention; yet we are not quite so sanguine as to the results of the proposed reform. That such gigantic works, as our railways, which from their very magnitude assume the character of monopolies, and affect not merely the great mercantile and commercial interests, spreading wealth or repressing industry, but the personal comfort, convenience, and almost the liberty of every individual—should have been allowed to grow up as chance directed, and not subject to the guiding and controlling influence of government, would excite surprise in any man who had not observed that the *laissez faire* system, in all matters of national concernment, is the only system on which all British governments for the last quarter of a century have been agreed. Yet though non-interference be bad, unwise intermeddling would be worse; and certainly when government has been compelled by circumstances to interfere with these great national interests, there has been no such "absolute wisdom" manifest, as to make us very anxious for the proposed extension of its power.

Every week brings with it proofs that we verily live in an intellectual age; projects of all kinds crowd on one another; and new institutions seek to rise, not only on the ruins of old, but side by side with those of long standing, though devoted to similar or even the same purposes. There is probably room for all, and the tendency of this increase will, at least, prevent exclusiveness. Of the projected new institutions, one is called "The Ray Club," and, as its name imports, is designed for the promotion of natural history by the printing, and circulation among its members, of original works on zoology and botany; of new editions of works of established merit; of rare tracts and MSS. which throw light on the history of these branches of science; and of translations of such foreign works as tend more directly to illustrate the zoology and botany of the British Islands; the publications of the Club to be confined to members only, excepting in cases where the council may otherwise determine by a unanimous vote. When the work selected is original, an arrangement may be made with the author for extra copies,—the Club being always secured against any charge for the same.

The modern rage for monumental commemoration which is extending the *Parian Prytaneum* in all

directions, has taken under its charge a new, and not unworthy, class of celebrities; for that species of illustration by which it at once embellishes a city and adorns a history. A committee of Peers, deputies, members of the Institute, and leading agriculturists, has been formed to superintend the erection of a monument to perpetuate the services rendered to agriculture, by M. Mathieu de Dornbale, the founder of the model farm of Roville.—The monument erected to Molière, in the Rue de Richelieu, is to be inaugurated the 15th inst. Four speeches are to be delivered on the occasion; the first by M. de Rambuteau, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, the second by M. Etienne, in the name of the French Academy, the third by M. Samson, as representative of the actors of the French theatre, and the last by M. F. Arago, the president of the committee of subscription to the monument. All the members of the Institute, the municipal councillors of Paris, and deputations from all the dramatic and literary societies and institutions, are to be present at the ceremony.

A public dinner was given on the 4th inst., at Paisley, to Mr. James Fillan, the sculptor, previous to leaving that place for London. It is gratifying to find a man thus receiving honour in his native place for his talents as an artist. Quite apart from the merits of the individual, we recognize in the circumstance a manifested respect for the arts, which, we venture to think, deserves imitation. A subscription, we perceive, is in progress for a bust of Professor Wilson, to be executed by Mr. Fillan, and placed in some public situation in the town.

The Genius of the present age is movement, if not progress. Among the things that may be, perhaps, justly characterized by the latter term, is the proposition for establishing Public Baths for the Working Classes. In Edinburgh a meeting has been held for considering the subject. The suggestion seems to have proceeded from the working classes themselves, and has received support from Lord Dunfermline, Dr. Alison, and other parties of distinction and influence. Cleanliness, we are told, is next to godliness; a maxim which is practically still observed in the East, where ablutions, as pious duties, are very frequent. Nor is difference of climate an objection to the practice in other countries. In the cold region of Russia it obtains, and there is, therefore, no reason why, on this account, it should not prevail in Britain. We should be particularly glad to find the suggestion adopted in London.

The publication of Niccolini's 'Arnoldo da Brescia' has created a sensation in Italy, which some seem to think indicative of a literary revival. An attempt is certainly making to constitute Florence its intellectual and scientific capital, notwithstanding the marked indolence of the celebrated Academy Della Crusca. The last edition of their Dictionary is more than a hundred years old. A new edition is at length in progress, the first fasciculus having just appeared. No time, however, is stated for the publication of the succeeding parts. We learn also, from *The Foreign and Colonial Review*, that Dr. Paolo Giudici, of Palermo, is preparing an elaborate and critical work, on 'The Life and Times of Michael Angelo,' and that Signor Alberi is proceeding diligently with the great task, which has been confided to him by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of editing a complete edition of the works of Galileo. Three quarto volumes are published, and a fourth is in the press. Among the MSS., found twenty years since in the *Palzi* Library, and then catalogued by Signor Vincenzo Antinori, the editor has discovered one of great value.

At the Academy of Fine Arts, M. Halévy has succeeded, as vice-president, to the Baron Desnoyers, who takes the presidency.—The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres has elected M. Guigniaut its president, and M. Pardessus its vice-president. M. Naudet has been appointed president of the Academy of Moral and Poetical Science; and M. Rémusat vice-president.

We are happy to find that Mr. Dickens has obtained an injunction against the printer and four publishers of *Parley's Illuminated Library*, for having pirated his *Christmas Carol*. No sooner is a popular book published, but what is pretended to be an abridgment is reproduced in this penny Library; but which abridgment is given in a style so copious

as to serve as a substitute as far as possible for the original. In this instance, Mr. Serj. Talfourd asserted that, "with the single exception, that the alleged piracy was altered so as to be upon a level with the capacity of its presumed readers, he could see no dissimilarity between the two works."

*Will be shortly closed.*

#### DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Two Pictures, now exhibiting, represent the CATHEDRAL of NOTRE DAME at Paris, with effects of Sunset and Moonlight, painted by M. REYVOUX, and the BASILICA of ST. PAUL, near Rome, before and after its destruction by Fire, painted by M. BOUVON. Open from Ten till Four.—N.B. The Gloria, from Haydn's Service, No. 1, will be performed during the midnight effect of the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An increase of POWERFUL and BRILLIANT EFFECTS in ELECTRICITY is exhibited by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. A new field is opened for investigation, on a magnified scale, a variety of objects in ART, SCIENCE, and NATURAL HISTORY, by means of LONGBOTOM'S OPACUE MICROSCOPE, showing also an extraordinary OPTICAL ILLUSION. New DIS-SOLVING VIEWS. A List of the POPULAR LECTURES which will be delivered during the Week is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. Holloway's ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS from RAPHAEL'S CARICATURES, numerous MODELS in MOTION, DIVER and DIVING BELL. Conductor of the Band—T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, Half-price.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 3.—The President, Mr. Warburton, in the chair.

The following papers were read: 1. 'On the occurrence of the genus *Physeter* (or sperm whale) in Red Crag of Felixstow,' by Mr. Charlesworth.—In the collection of Mr. Brown, of Stanway, is a remarkable fossil, which Prof. Owen proved to be the tooth of a cachalot, and in the Report of the British Association for 1842 states to have been procured from the Diluvium of Essex. Mr. Charlesworth, having examined the specimen in question, considers it a genuine crag fossil from the same deposit with the cetacean remains, described by Prof. Henslow at a previous meeting, (*Athen.* No. 844).

2. 'On a Fossil Forest in the Parkfield Colliery, near Wolverhampton,' by Mr. H. Beckett.—The author announces the discovery of a remarkable assemblage of stumps of fossil trees in the Parkfield Colliery, all upright and evidently *in situ*. There are two fossil forests, one above the other. In the upper, Mr. Beckett counted seventy-three trees in about a quarter of an acre, and in the lower they appear to be equally numerous.

3. 'On the Remains of fossil dicotyledonous trees in an outcrop of the Bolton coal, at Parkfield Colliery,' by W. Ick, Ph.D.—This paper relates to the same locality with the last, and includes numerous details of the state of the fossil forest, its geological relations and accompanying fossils. Dr. Ick describes three distinct beds of coal, each exhibiting on its surface the remains of a forest, all included in an assemblage of strata not more than twelve feet in thickness. He considers the trees to have been mostly coniferous, and concludes that they grew on the spot where they are now found.

4. 'On a fossil tree found in the coal grit, near Darlaston, South Staffordshire,' by Mr. J. S. Dawes. This remarkable fossil, although not entire, is thirty-nine feet in length, and its greatest breadth not more than twenty inches. The wood is coniferous.

5. 'On the Trap-rock of Bleadon Hill, in Somersetshire,' by the Rev. D. Williams.—In consequence of some remarkable facts disclosed by the railway cutting through the western point of Bleadon Hill, the author's views respecting the origin of trap and other aggregate rocks, advanced in former papers, have undergone a material change. In this paper, he details the phenomena which lead him, among other conclusions, to maintain that the lime rocks, in the cases under consideration, have been reduced *in situ* by tranquil fusion, and subsequently converted into the trap, which now replaces them. The extent and variety of the subjects embraced in this memoir, do not admit of a short notice.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 8.—R. I. Marchison, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Marquis of Northampton and two other gentlemen were elected Fellows, and several donations announced.

The Secretary read an Account of the Island of Hong Kong, by Mr. A. R. Johnston.—This island is only from four to five miles wide; it is traversed by a range of hills from five hundred to upwards of a thousand feet high—chiefly granitic; the soil is decomposed granite; there is abundance of good water

at all times of the year. There are about 1500 mows of land (of 1000 square yards each) under cultivation, principally rice. A quantity of fish is also cured at the village of Chik-choo. The animals are deer, armadillo, land tortoise, and snakes, not known to be venomous. The vegetable productions are, mangoes, lichees, langaus, oranges, pears, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, and a small quantity of flax. The climate is not essentially different from that of Macao. The most prevalent diseases are intermittent and remittent fevers, and dysentery is common throughout the year, particularly after sudden changes of weather. The natives suffer from these complaints as well as Europeans. The paper being concluded, a discussion ensued on the asserted unhealthiness of the island, and the probability of this disadvantage being confined to particular spots.

A paper by Lieut. Christopher, of the Indian Navy, on that gentleman's explorations in North-east Africa, where he has discovered a new and important river, was begun, but the lateness of the hour precluded the termination of the paper, which will be resumed at the next meeting.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 6.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.—J. Fergusson, Esq. continued the reading of a paper on the Cave Temples of India, which will be concluded at another meeting. At the close it was suggested by the Director that some efforts might very properly be made to preserve the interesting remains of antiquity, just described, from the dilapidations and destruction they were rapidly undergoing; and that it might be a consideration with the members whether they should not, at a subsequent meeting, request the attention of the Indian authorities to the subject.

Capt. Granville Loch, R.N., was elected a resident member, and Mons. E. Biot, of Paris, a foreign member.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 9.—The President in the chair.—The first meeting of the season was held on Tuesday evening the 9th instant.—The first paper read was by Mr. J. Storey: it described a combination of cast and wrought iron used in some bridges on the line of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway. The communication was accompanied by drawings illustrating, in detail, the various modes of construction treated of, with estimates of the expense, as compared with ordinary bridges of similar spans, whence it appeared that the cost of the former was much less than that of the latter.—The next paper read was a 'Description of a Cast-iron Bridge over the Avon, near Tewkesbury, on the Line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway,' by Capt. W. S. Moorsom.—The principal novelty of this work, which was proposed, and its execution superintended, by Mr. Ward, of Falmouth, is the mode of constructing the two piers, which were externally of cast-iron, in the form of caissons, each weighing about twenty-eight tons: the plates composing each caisson were put together on a platform erected upon piles over the site of the pier: the bottom of the river being levelled by a scoop-dredger, the caisson was lowered, and, some clay being thrown around the exterior, a joint was formed, so nearly water-tight, that two small pumps drained it in six hours. The foundation being then excavated to the requisite depth, the caisson, which sank as the excavation proceeded, was filled with concrete and masonry: cap-plates were then fixed for supporting eight pillars, with an entablature, to which was attached one end of the segmental arches, fifty-seven feet span, with a versed sine of five feet two inches. There were three of these arches, each formed of six ribs of cast-iron, and two such piers as have been described, the land abutments being of stone-work, joining the embankment of the railway. It was stated that this mode of construction was found to be more economical, in that peculiar situation, than the usual method of fixing timber coffer-dams, and building the piers within them, the total cost of the bridge being only 10,192*l.*, and the navigation of the river was not interrupted during the progress of the work. The paper was illustrated by eighteen drawings by Mr. Butters.

A paper by Mr. G. W. Hemans, descriptive of a wrought-iron lattice bridge erected across the line of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, was then read. This bridge, which, in construction, is similar to the

wooden lattice bridges of America, only substituting wrought-iron for timber, is situated about three miles from Dublin, over an excavation of thirty-six feet in depth; its span is eighty-four feet in the clear, and the two lattice beams are set parallel to each other, resting at either end on plain stone abutments, built in the slope. These beams are ten feet in depth, and are formed by a series of flat iron bars, two and a half inches wide, by three-eighths of an inch thick, crossing one another at an angle of forty-five degrees. At five feet six inches above the bottom edge, transverse bearers of angle iron are fixed, similar to those now used for supporting the decks of iron steam-vessels, and upon those the planking for the roadway is fastened. The account of the mode of construction, and of the raising and fixing the lattice beams, by Messrs. Perry, of Dublin, the contractors, was given in detail, and the author stated that, although it was expected that considerable deflection would occur, which was provided for by forming the beams with a curve of twelve inches in the centre, they did not sink at all, even when heavy weights passed over them. The total cost of the structure, including the masonry of the abutments, was 510*l.*

The meeting adjourned to January the 16th, when the Annual Meeting will be held, for the election of the Council and officers.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Jan. 8.—C. Barry, Esq., R.A., V.P., in the chair. A communication was read from W. M. Higgins, Esq. 'On the recent restoration of the spire of St. Stephen, at Vienna.'—It proceeded to state that the ancient church of St. Stephen is supposed to have been founded, in the year 1144, by Heinrich Jasomirgott, afterwards the first Duke of Austria, one of the twenty-three children of Agnes, to whom the Klosterneuburg owes its foundation. The church seems to have been several times injured by fire, and in 1519 by severe earthquakes, which did great injury to the buildings in Vienna and the vicinity, and on these occasions to have been partly rebuilt, and much enlarged. The tower, as built, or restored, in 1519, in process of time, deviated out of the perpendicular to a considerable extent. An iron bar was carried through it as an axis for the support of the spire, which, having a considerable tendency to vibrate, might be considered as an element of destruction, rather than of strength; consequently the thin wall of the lower portion of the spire was reduced almost to a ruin, and at length became in such a dangerous condition, as to require rebuilding. The removal of the old spire was commenced in August 1839, and in the following spring all the condemned part had been removed. The mode of construction adopted in the restoration, was novel and ingenious; the slight masonry of the spire being supported by means of a framing of vertical iron ribs fastened, at their lower extremities, to a cast iron plate or base, and united to each other at intervals by horizontal rings of rolled iron. These rings are made to project from the inner surface, so as to admit of a person ascending, with the assistance of ladders, to the top of the spire. All the wrought and rolled iron employed in the construction of this iron skeleton, the weight of which was only 123 cwt., was prepared in the government works at Neuberg, in Styria. The cast-iron plates or rings were furnished from the government iron works at Marie-zell. In the autumn of 1842, when the whole of the masonry of the spire had been completed, the upper portion, consisting entirely of iron work, was fixed. This also was attached to a strong cast-iron circular plate, similar in construction to that below. This portion of the framing, with the other iron work employed in the spire, weighed about 80 cwt., so that the entire weight of iron was about 203 cwt. The new portion of the spire was connected to the old by means of an arrangement of iron work, very appropriately called "anchor fastenings." The portion of the spire restored, (*viz.*, from the gallery of the tower to the top of the cross) is about 182 feet, the cost thereof being about 130,000 gulden, of which sum, 15,500 gulden were expended in taking down the old spire, and in the construction of the necessary scaffolding. Objections have been raised, at Vienna, to the extensive use of wrought iron in the reconstruction, from an apprehension of injury arising from the dilatation of the metal under changes of temperature; it appears, however, from careful experiments



made, that the expansion of a bar of wrought-iron forty feet in length, under an alteration of 40° Reaumur, is not more than three lines, even in a horizontal position, and would be less in a vertical position, in consequence of the pressure of the upper parts on the lower; and the opposite effect would increase with the diminution of temperature, the effect being still less when a number of pieces are united, forming a system (as in the iron work of the spire), than when the same length is in a single piece. It further appears, that Bolinger, the mechanical engineer, found the dilatation of one of the iron ribs, between the temperature of summer and winter, to be only one line, and that of the iron framework, when completed and exposed to the direct rays of the sun before it was covered by the masonry, to be imperceptible.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Jan. 10.—P. M. Roget, Esq., M.D., in the chair.—The Secretary read a paper 'On the means of cleansing daily the Carriage and Foot-pavements of the Metropolis, including about 170 parishes, extending over an area of 13 square miles, or 40,874,200 superficial yards.'—Mr. Whitworth's street sweeping-machine, which is now extensively used in Manchester and Chorlton-on-Medlock, and partially used in the city of London, as also in Regent and Oxford Streets, was described, and an elevation thereof, and also a large model, were exhibited. The whole extent of carriage-way included in the metropolitan districts proposed to be cleansed daily, embraces an area of 6,246,902 superficial yards, and as one machine is capable of sweeping 19,280 yards in eight hours (say from midnight till eight in the morning), it would require 323 machines to perform the whole work daily. The price of sweeping and transporting the soil to the depots, or lay-stalls, would be, on an average, about 1s. 6d. per 1,000 yards swept, so that the daily cost would be 4687, or 170,820l. per annum. The ashes from the 65,790 houses in the districts included, would realize something like 100,000l. a year; so that the net cost would be reduced to 70,820l., or rather more than 20s. per house. If manual labour were employed to clean the same extent of surface, it would require 3,120 men to do the work daily. The foot-pavements in the same districts extend over 1,041,150 superficial yards, which, at 1s. 3d. per 100 yards cleansed, would cost annually 23,725l.; and taking the whole of the carriage and foot-pavements to be swept daily, the cost per house would, on an average, not exceed 28s. 6d. An experiment is at present being conducted in Regent Street, and part of Oxford Street, under the direction of the Practical and Scientific Association for the Improvement of Street-Paving, Cleansing, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining the cost, not only of cleansing once a day the whole of the carriage-way and foot-pavement, but also of continually keeping the whole surface cleansed, by employing several men to collect the manure as soon as dropped from the cattle. By an experiment made last summer by the same society, it was found, that the sale of the manure nearly compensated for the labour employed. The deposits of manure on the wood pavement of Oxford Street and Regent Street, on Saturday the 6th of January, from seven in the morning till twelve at night, weighed, altogether, 3 tons, 3 cwt., 2 qrs., and 8 lb.—Mr. Thompson's Fire-Escape was explained to the meeting by the inventor.—The Secretary read a paper 'On the subject of Wooden Railways as feeders to the present lines of railway,' by W. Prosser, Esq., C.E.—The model of a wooden railway, as recommended by the author, and also an engine on his peculiar construction, were shown to the meeting. The novelty of Mr. Prosser's invention consists in attaching four level wheels under the engine, or carriage, at an angle of 45° to the horizon, which run upon the inner edge of the rails of wood, while the bearing wheels of the engine, or carriage, instead of being made with flanges as for iron railways, are perfectly cylindrical. A locomotive carriage on the above described construction, was tried for some time on an experimental wooden railway near Thames Bank; the rails were of a scantling of 7+9 inches, and chiefly of Scotch fir; the distance passed over by the engine was 4,800 miles, and the consumption of fuel at the rate of from 10 to 12 cwt. of coke per 100 miles passed over. At the completion of the experiment the rails presented a perfectly smooth surface, and were not worn to any appreciable extent.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Botanic Society, 4.
MON.	Statistical Society, 8.
TUES.	Chemical Society, 8.
	Horticultural Society, 2.
	Civil Engineers, 8—Annual.
	Linnean Society, 8.
	Medico-Botanical Society, 8.
WED.	Geological Society, half-past 8.
	Society of Arts, 8.—On the premature decay of timber, commonly called dry-rot, and origin of fungus matter, by Mr. Lingard.
	Microscopical Society, 8.
THUR.	Royal Society, half-past 8.
	Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.
	Society of Antiquaries, 8.
SAT.	Royal Institution, half-past 8.—Mr. Faraday 'On speculations touching electric conduction and the nature of matter.'

## FINE ARTS

Chantry's Equestrian Statue of George the Fourth has at length thrown off its tarpaulin veil, and may now be seen, as the bard of blarney singeth,—

"Like Alexander or Helen fair,

"Standing all naked in the open air,"

Nigh the cocked-hat Column of Trafalgar Square!

We cannot just perceive what an equestrian statue has to do with the monument of a naval hero; nor, indeed, what artistic connexion exists between George the Fourth, even bedstriding a hippocamp or other marine monster, and the Nelson Pillar. Truth to say, we believe that this huge bronze group was a windfall from the arch at Buckingham Palace, which saved the expense of a new columnar appendage, and does quite as well for the public as if ever so appropriate. Should it appear somewhat disproportioned to the lower and smaller basement it now oppresses, the sculptor must not be blamed; though perhaps we are superfluously careful about his reputation, seeing that the million would think, the bigger it was the better; because, the more metal it contained, the more value they would have for their money. It strikes us, however, that whether it stood low or high—on a massive or diminutive stylobate—there is an intrinsic disproportion between its component figures: the horse is too principal, both in magnitude and character; he makes the man subordinate—even insignificant: turns his sovereign lord into a mere ostler by comparison. Thus, the whole group rather deserves to be called George the Fourth's horse and his rider than an equestrian statue of George the Fourth. For majestic size and presence, the quadruped might well represent a king of the *Houghnuns*, but would defy a dozen pair of sail-broad pinions to make him represent a Pegasus. There he stands, with his four legs under him, like the Afflicted Duenna's far-famed steed, *Clavileno*, on its wooden pins. He looks a courser to be made move by turning a peg in his forehead, not by the use of his feet. Were he alive, no spur could get him out of a state-coach pace—no auster sting him into spirited action; because, alas! no divine æstus actuated the sculptor. We recollect seeing the model at Sir Francis's studio some years since, and thinking it then—*clay* indeed! Part from native phlegm, part from credible prejudice against the French theatrical manner, Chantry adopted the quiet, subdued style, and often thought he had attained Greek impressiveness of repose when he had but achieved a ponderous drowsiness. Between the opposite English and French extremes, the *via media* of perfect sculpture lies, so difficult to keep, or even to discern. Modern artists, who would exhibit the still intensity proper to sculpture, exhibit the dull insipidity peculiar to themselves; and by way of the chaste, present us the vapid. Moreover, albeit we have often contended for quietude as a principle, we doubt whether equestrian statues should not admit an exception. The horse, however noble a creature, has none of those moral feelings whose subjugation gives such dignity to the human agent; equine forms are best developed in powerful action: a refractoriness just governable, a nature now docile, now dragon-like, are best seen in it. Thus, the Elgin horses almost all prance, and often throw the full weight of their bodies upon the bit, which scarce restrains them; nay, even the bodiless head of Night's steed, with its fire-fraught projecting eye-balls, wrinkled neck, and back-drawn under-jaw, betrays a precipitate impetuosity. Here, it would seem, the Greeks sacrificed moral repose without scruple, yet obtained sculptural repose by a parallelism and severe ordonnance of outline, which gave these very capricious and curvetting an architectonic character. But we submit this point for consideration; and however it shall be determined, we would not prohibit absolute fixedness in a sculptor's steed—let him, if he please, render the move-

ment as temperate as it is in the father of an undertaker's stud; our suggestion simply is, that when a horse stands very table-like upon his four legs, it will perplex the artist to imbue him with much more fire and spirit than a table possesses. How far Chantry may be involved respecting the rider, we don't know; it exhibits listlessness, instead of ease, and has a *put-on* look—some, perhaps, would say, from a want of saddle and stirrups; we should conjecture, from a want of due hold where the muscles ought to press the horse's ribs beneath them. Taken altogether, this is a respectable work, and evinces much of the best modern bust-maker's meritorious mediocrity as an inventive sculptor. His forte, quiet and natural composition, has its foible—dulness and literalness: so strict was his adherence to the correctest rules of art, that he never transgressed in order to snatch a grace beyond them. The very artist for a prosaic and practical age; his productions will hereafter illustrate, if not immortalize, its taste as well as his own.

## MISCELLANEA

*Paris Academy of Sciences.*—Dec. 26.—A paper by M. de Beaumont, 'On the Geological Coincidences of England and France,' was read. According to this gentleman, Paris and London may be regarded as situate in the same geological basis, as they present in every respect a perfect analogy of character. —M. Roger read a paper 'On the Temperature natural to man in his physiological and pathological condition.' After giving the mean temperature of new-born children, and those of older growth, in a state of health, at 37° centigrade, the author proceeds to study the temperature in the diseases of childhood, the laws which govern it, and the application which may be made of those laws in the art of recognizing the affections of the first period of man's existence. He concludes from a series of experiments:—1. That the maximum of heat is 42° 50, and the minimum 23° 50; thus the temperature of sick children varies about 19°; whereas, according to M. Auchal, the variation in adults does not exceed seven degrees. 2. That whenever the temperature of a child is above thirty-eight degrees, it may be said fever exists. This increase of heat is the surest existence of the febrile state, for in the case of a new-born child the pulsation is frequently as high as from 120 to 140, without there being the slightest fever or any appearance of ill-health. 3. The thermometer announces the existence of fever, but it does not indicate its nature. 4. The affections of childhood which produce the maximum of caloric are pneumonia and typhus fever. 5. Typhus fever is the only malady in which a considerable elevation of the temperature may exist with a moderate acceleration of the pulse. Typhus fever has another character which distinguishes it from enteritis, viz., its high state of caloric even in slight cases, whereas, on the contrary, in enteritis the maximum of heat is 39° 6. If in the case of a child whose respiration and pulsation are notably accelerated, the thermometer should mark 41°, or even 40°, it may be asserted without fear of error that there is pneumonia. 7. The diseases attended with the lowering of the temperature are very rare; the heat is partially diminished in paralysis, gangrene, cholera, and intermittent fever in the cold stage. 8. It is not demonstrated that the general temperature of the body is ever lower in adults, but this is positively the case with new-born children, where there is induration of the cellular tissue. 9. If, in a new-born child, aged from one to eight days, the thermometer indicates a heat of less than 36° the development of this disease may be dreaded, and if it falls to 32°, 50°, and even lower, no doubt can be entertained of the existence of the malady. If, in the subsequent application of the thermometer under the arm-pit, the mercury rises or falls, then just in proportion with its variations we may infer that the induration is increasing or diminishing. The lowering of the temperature in the disease is sometimes extraordinary; in many cases the cold is even greater than that of the bodies of children dead 10 or 12 hours.—Jan. 2.—The first business of the evening was the election of officers. M. Charles Dupin was elected President, and M. Elie de Beaumont, Vice-President.—M. Hombroton, surgeon to the last expedition of M. Dumont-d'Urville, read a paper 'On the Topography of the Austral Frozen Region.' —M. Morren communicated the results of some experiments on the variations in the composition

of air dissolved in sea-water at different hours of the day and in different seasons of the year.—The next paper read was a communication from M. Collegno 'On the Character of the Italian Alps.'

**National Gallery.**—The boys of the Marylebone workhouse, about 300 in number, paid a visit to the National Gallery on Tuesday last. The arrangements to prevent confusion were complete, each boy following close upon the other's heels, having secured his line of march by encircling with his left arm the rail which prevents a too near approach to the pictures. The perspective effect of this living line, threading in and out around the room, had a singular effect, and was not unlike some huge snake, each boy forming a joint or vertebra of gray cloth and brass buttons.—*The Times.*

**Chateaubriand.**—The following anecdote respecting Chateaubriand's grammatical construction, is at least amusing. "In the year 1829," says *The Foreign Quarterly Review*, "Pinard, the eminent printer, of Paris, was engaged by the bookseller, Ladvocat, to print the collected works of Chateaubriand. Every one must be aware that in dealing out types for the use of the compositors in a printing-office, it is not necessary to supply all the letters of the alphabet in equal numbers. For example, a very few of the letter z will be required in proportion to hundreds of the letters a or e. Being supplied with type, distributed in the usual relative proportions, the compositors in Pinard's office set to work on the new edition of Chateaubriand. After the lapse of a day or two, one of the compositors applied to the foreman of the office for a fresh supply of letter a. The foreman expressed some surprise, but finding that the man had not a single letter a remaining, he ordered a fresh supply. Presently another compositor, employed on another volume of the work, and in quite a different part of the office, entered the foreman's room, and declared that he too had used all his letters a. This information created some dismay, and a suspicion arose that a portion of the type must have been stolen; but the compositor declared his conviction that no theft had been committed, and that if the number of a's in the composed sheets were counted, they would be found to correspond with the number of types distributed to him. Whilst this point was under discussion, a third compositor made his appearance, and announced that he had used all his letters n. Struck with the singularity of these facts, Pinard mentioned the subject to Raymond, who has since then rendered himself eminent by his philological learning. 'What can be the reason,' inquired Pinard, 'that so many letters a and n are required in printing Chateaubriand's work?'—'The reason is obvious,' replied Raymond; 'and you will find that in proportion as the celebrated writer employs a and n, he spares e and i. For example, Chateaubriand avoids as much as possible the use of the relative pronouns *qui* and *que*, and in their stead employs verbs in the participial form, ending in *ant*. This sufficiently accounts for the speedy consumption of the types a and n in your printing-office.'"

**Lord Rosse's Telescope.**—Professor Stevelly, in a lecture delivered lately at the Belfast Institution, showed, by reference to a large diagram, "the slight difference between the spherical figure to which a speculum is easily ground, and the figure of a paraboloid, which was formerly to be attained only by great labour, and a considerable display of mechanical skill. The nicety required in the process by which the true figure is given, may be judged of by the fact, that, if the spherical surface, which is a bad figure, and the paraboloid, of equal curvature at the vertex, were laid together at the centre, when ground of the size of Lord Rosse's great six-feet speculum, their distance, the one from the other, at the circumference, would be little more than the ten-thousandth part of an inch."—*Northern Whig.*

**New Buttons.**—The principle of forming tessere by the pressure of dry powder, which we have already mentioned (No. 803) has been applied to the manufacture of various kinds of buttons. They are called *agate* buttons, and are made from the disintegrated granite which is brought from the neighbourhood of St. Austell, in Cornwall. These buttons are pretty and clear in appearance, and very hard. They are manufactured in all shapes and sizes, plain and ornamented: as compared with the cost of mother-of-pearl, we believe they are about one-third the price.

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REPORT of the Directors to the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Members, held at the Office on the 15th December, 1843.  
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It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that the Directors render to the Members of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, this, their Eighth Annual Report, of its proceedings. Each periodical review of the progress of the Institution has afforded abundant evidence of its growing prosperity, whilst the statement which the Directors are enabled to publish on the present occasion, exhibits a result far exceeding their most sanguine expectations. In consequence of the success of the business of the year just terminated, the Directors would advert to the notice contained in their last Report, that in accordance with the 24th Rule, the accounts of the Institution were then under the investigation of an eminent Actuary, for the purpose of making a careful valuation of its existing liabilities and assets, in order to declare a dividend to the Members, which might, in such valuation appear to exist. That investigation was completed in January last (by Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S., the Actuary referred to), and the Directors have now to present a sum of money payable at their discretion, to the Members, which has attended its operations, by effecting a large reduction in the premiums payable, or by securing correspondingly large annuities to the Members. The result of the investigation is, that ONE FIFTH of the actual profits declared to be dividable among the Members has been reserved, and a reduction equal to 4 per cent. from the premiums of those Members who have been assured the last year, and of those who have been assured the year before last, has been secured to them. The number of Policies issued during the past year has been 703, nearly all of which are of that Class securing a sum of money payable at their discretion, and the number of proposals declined during the same period is 81. The annual income of the Institution, which was last year reported as being 39,362. 8s. 7d., would have been the same, had it not been for the sum of £2,000. 0s. 0d. paid out of the Institution, which has been allowed or deducted from the annual premium of those Members who have elected to have their premiums reduced in lieu of the annuities added to their policies. The Accounts have since been audited to the 20th November last, at which date the Capital Stock of the Institution was 167,079. 11s. 2d., being an increase of 57,573. 5s. 6d. on the sum reported last year, and which amount is invested, with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and in Real Securities, conformably to the Acts of Parliament and the Rules of the Institution. The claims during the past year of the deceased Members amount to 7,600l., which sum has been paid, together with the Bonuses accrued thereon. The Directors have also to inform the Members, that in accordance with the notice given in their last Report, the business of the Institution was removed to their Freehold premises in the spring of this year; of the eligibility of the situation and the superior facilities the premises afford for carrying on the business, they have already had satisfactory proof. A portion of the building not occupied by the Institution is let to highly respectable tenants, at a rental which leaves the rent-charge to the Institution in a very moderate sum. In the preceding statements it will be observed that the amount of business has been very much increased during the past year; an increase that may chiefly be attributed to the fact, that the Institution, being enrolled under the Acts of Parliament relating to FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, as also to the PRINCIPLES of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, as carried out by this Institution, the Directors earnestly invite the attention of all Members and the public at large, as also to investigate for themselves the relative claims for preference of the various Life Offices, and they rest confident that none will be found to combine the great advantages that can justly lay claim to a larger share of public confidence. The following statement shows the progress of the Institution from the commencement:—

Years ending	No. of Policies issued.	Annual Income.	Amount of Capital.
20th Nov. 1836	616	£8,621 12 2	£10,736 3 0
" " 1837	1337	15,137 10 0	31,500 0 0
" " 1838	439	19,934 19 4	46,835 10 10
" " 1839	490	25,497 4 2	64,959 10 10
" " 1840	494	31,651 10 10	96,543 13 9
" " 1841	357	36,337 15 0	114,965 2 4
" " 1842	364	39,360 9 7	139,866 1 7
" " 1843	703	44,219 17 0	167,079 11 2
Total number	3,918		

(Signed, on behalf of the Directors.) JOHN FELTHAM, Chairman.  
 London, 14th Dec. 1843. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

The gratifying result of the valuation of the liabilities and assets of the Institution referred to in the annexed Report, is exemplified in the following statement, exhibiting the number of Policies which had been in existence from one to seven years.

Policies in Existence.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Bonus.	Original Premium.	Reduction in Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Equal to a Reduction per cent. on the Original Premium of		
YEARS.	YEARS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1	39	1,000	163	11 0	63 0 0	27	17 2	44
2	46	1,000	115	12 0	40 1 8	36	5 5	40
3	37	2,000	277	10 0	120 11 6	156	11 6	39
4	32	500	44	7 0	13 3 11	5	1 4	39
5	32	2,000	227	10 0	97 11 8	94	5 10	35
6	31	1,000	105	10 0	47 10 6	43	10 6	34
7	31	500	37	2 0	12 17 6	4	2 5	32
8	31	1,000	91	3 0	47 2 6	43	6 4	28
9	41	2,000	145	13 0	69 10 0	68	11 0	26
10	37	0	66	1 0	47 10 6	43	10 6	26
11	42	500	28	19 0	17 12 1	3	13 3	29
12	48	1,000	46	14 0	24 3 4	4	16 5	19
13	46	800	37	8 0	31 18 8	4	18 10	15
14	42	2,000	69	6 0	50 10 0	49	11 0	15
15	63	3,000	140	15 0	224 15 0	231	11 7	10
16	26	500	11	11 0	11 10 0	1	2 6	6

Members, whose premiums became due on the 1st instant, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that time.  
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The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages; especially to those persons who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 10th of May, 1843, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium (for the current year).
20	On or before 10th of May, 1838.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30		1,000	24 8 0	14 2 4
40		1,000	31 10 0	17 10 0
50		1,000	42 10 0	21 7 6
60		1,000	66 11 8	33 10 0

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

# PROTECTOR LIFE ASSOCIATION, 35, Old Jewry.

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The Directors of this Society continue to receive proposals for Assurance, both on the participating and non-participating plan, the rates of premium in either case being rather lower than those required by the older Establishments.  
 The new mode of calling attention to the new mode of Assurance which they have instituted, and by which a person is enabled to provide a sum for his family in the event of his death, or to receive it himself on his attaining a specified age. By this system an Assured is placed in a position analogous to a person making deposits in a Savings Bank, with this very important difference, that in the event of early death, the family of the latter would receive back the sum deposited merely; whilst in the case of the Assurer they would be entitled to thirty or forty times the amount of it.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of 100l. with profits.

Age.	For the whole Life.	Payable at 60, or at 70, or at 80, or at 90, or at 100, or at 110, or at 120, or at 130, or at 140, or at 150, or at 160, or at 170, or at 180, or at 190, or at 200, or at 210, or at 220, or at 230, or at 240, or at 250, or at 260, or at 270, or at 280, or at 290, or at 300, or at 310, or at 320, or at 330, or at 340, or at 350, or at 360, or at 370, or at 380, or at 390, or at 400, or at 410, or at 420, or at 430, or at 440, or at 450, or at 460, or at 470, or at 480, or at 490, or at 500, or at 510, or at 520, or at 530, or at 540, or at 550, or at 560, or at 570, or at 580, or at 590, or at 600, or at 610, or at 620, or at 630, or at 640, or at 650, or at 660, or at 670, or at 680, or at 690, or at 700, or at 710, or at 720, or at 730, or at 740, or at 750, or at 760, or at 770, or at 780, or at 790, or at 800, or at 810, or at 820, or at 830, or at 840, or at 850, or at 860, or at 870, or at 880, or at 890, or at 900, or at 910, or at 920, or at 930, or at 940, or at 950, or at 960, or at 970, or at 980, or at 990, or at 1000, or at 1010, or at 1020, or at 1030, or at 1040, or at 1050, or at 1060, or at 1070, or at 1080, or at 1090, or at 1100, or at 1110, or at 1120, or at 1130, or at 1140, or at 1150, or at 1160, or at 1170, or at 1180, or at 1190, or at 1200, or at 1210, or at 1220, or at 1230, or at 1240, or at 1250, or at 1260, or at 1270, or at 1280, or at 1290, or at 1300, or at 1310, or at 1320, or at 1330, or at 1340, or at 1350
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# THE NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER

IS NOW PUBLISHED.

THE time has come when Landlords and Tenants, large Farmers and small, must devote their anxious attention to improved cultivation—when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, **"All must learn how, in the shortest time and at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or animal, without permanent injury to the land."** To accomplish this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this purpose THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan, and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend: that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man can be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to the practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of assistance received from the landed and farming interest generally, especially of those whose names they are permitted to mention:—

The Right Honourable the Earl Spencer, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England  
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Mr. W. F. Fardon, Sec. of the Bromsgrove Farmers' Club  
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David Low, Esq., Prof. of Agriculture, Edinburgh, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland  
Robert Baker, Esq., Writtle, Essex  
John Benson, Esq., Agent to the Duke of Bedford  
Evan David, Esq., President of the Cardiff Farmers' Club  
W. Greer, Esq., Secretary of the Debenham Farmers' Club  
W. Parker Hammond, Esq., Pampisford Hall, Cambridge  
J. Hudson, Esq., Castle Acre, near Swaffham, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England  
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W. B. Wingate, Esq., Hareby, Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire  
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Mr. John Morton, Agent to the Earl of Ducie

The Practice of Agriculture—its Science—Animal and Vegetable Physiology—Improvements in Implements—better modes of husbandry—results of well-conducted experiments in Farming—Growth and Rotation of Crops—Stock—Drainage—Irrigation—Forestry—Road making—Farm-Buildings—Labourers—in short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in land—will form topics of consideration. Reports will be given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies—London Market Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connected with the object of the paper will also be furnished weekly.

Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, edited by DR. LINDLEY, and so extensively known; but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper has been increased one-half in size without additional charge—thus Twenty-four Columns are occupied by Horticulture, and Twenty-four by the General News of the Week, and

**Twenty-four Columns are devoted to Agriculture.**

On Saturday last, January 6th, was published, price SIXPENCE, stamped to go free by post,

## THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE: A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News. THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

The principle on which the Gardening part of this paper has been conducted has been to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all works on such subjects. Connected with this part are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer; accompanied with Woodcuts, whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.

To this Farming, as explained above, is now added.

Lastly, that description of domestic and political News is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours have been to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive Record of Facts only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the reader to form his own opinions; their object being the elucidation of the laws of Nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, in ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE JOURNAL, with such information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

The Proprietors are happy to announce that the following distinguished Botanists, Florists, and Practical Gardeners have already enriched the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE by their communications:—

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The Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst  
Hon. W. Fox Strangways  
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.  
Sir W. J. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew  
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